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Iron Will for Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

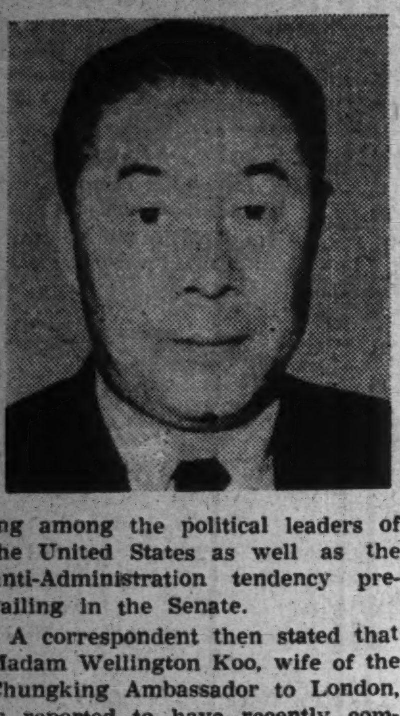
Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

No. 15,751 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

War Entry Denied by Turkey

In News Spotlight

Turkish Neutrality Not Affected By Adana Agreement, Says Hori



The Churchill-Inonue conference at Adana, Japanese interests in Chile and Edward Flynn's refusal to assume the post of United States Minister to Australia highlighted today's press conference of foreign correspondents, presided over by Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information.

Asked by a correspondent to comment on the reported conclusion of a certain agreement between Prime Minister Churchill and Turkish Premier Ismet Inonue, Mr. Hori stated:

"They are announcing the news as if they had reached complete understanding over the issue. But, I have a report that no tangible result was obtained at the same conference.

"At any rate," Mr. Hori continued, "the issue will have no effect on Turkey's policy of maintaining neutrality."

In reply to a question regarding Chilean interest in Japan and Japanese interests in Chile, the Spokesman declared that it has been decided that the former will be represented by the Swiss Government and the latter by the Swedish Government.

"The Chilean Minister here and staff members of the local Legation are being accorded generous treatment," he added.

Asked to comment on Edward Flynn's refusal to assume the post of United States Minister to Australia, Spokesman Hori declared that the issue shows the disunity existing among the political leaders of the United States as well as the anti-Administration tendency prevailing in the Senate.

A correspondent then stated that Madam Wellington Koo, wife of the Chungking Ambassador to London, is reported to have recently complained that the Chiang regime is now facing collapse due to the failure on the part of the anti-Axis Governments in sending food and ammunition to Chungking and asked Mr. Hori for a comment.

Mr. Hori, thereupon, bluntly said "She is telling the truth."

As regards the members of the commission to dispose of the concessions returned to China, Spokesman Hori stated that their names had not yet been announced.

Press Comments

Wednesday, February 3
MAINICHI—Important Declaration
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Courting Stalin

Important Declaration

MAINICHI—Such questions as in the event of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo resigning from his post of War Minister what would he do with his position as Prime Minister, and whether he considers it necessary for the Prime Minister to be concurrently War Minister so long as the war lasts, have been apt to become the subject of debate. Since, however, they touch the very fundamentals of the existing political structure and any answer to them would be far-reaching in its affects on the political situation, it has been regarded as extremely difficult for the Prime Minister to make any public statement on the matter.

In the plenary session of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee yesterday, however, Prime Minister Tojo quite frankly and plainly declared his conviction on the matter, saying that in the event of his relinquishing the War Minister's portfolio he would, at the same time, have made an important decision in regard to his Prime Ministership, and that so long as the war continues he did not intend to separate the War Ministership from the Prime Ministership. Nay, he declared that it was absolutely necessary for the Prime Minister concurrently to be War Minister in order to prosecute the war. It is certainly to be imagined that Prime Minister Tojo in making this statement took full cognizance of the positive effects of his utterance on the current political situation. His very attitude in making such a straightforward declaration of his conviction is a factor that moves the hearts of men, whether he intended it to be so or not. Strength lies in putting forth all one's energies out of unadulterated sincerity.

It is no longer to be doubted that perfect fusion of government and command is absolutely necessary. This is so even in peacetime. How much the more so must it be in wartime. The question is one of methodology, how this perfect fusion is to be brought about. The object must be achieved by a proper operation of the existing structure and organization. At present it is being maintained by the Prime Minister concurrently holding the post of War Minister and the Government and Imperial Headquarters holding liaison conferences.

That this form of fusion between government and command is to endure for the duration has been clarified by Prime Minister Tojo"s declaration. Furthermore, the fact that General Tojo is in active military service is adding strength to the strategic-political unity. Only, as Prime Minister Tojo does not concurrently hold the portfolio of the Navy, relations with the Navy must be one of his most important considerations. On this point, Prime Minister Tojo said in the House of Peers on February 1 that absolute harmony existed beween the Army and Navy. We may thus regard government and command to be perfectly united.

The thing, after all, is to win. In order to win we cannot loiter wrangling about the "regularity" of a course or not. What is more important is for the whole nation to give wholehearted support to an "irregularity" if that is conducive to victory. What makes it go? Man, certainly. Leaders, and especially the Prime Minister.

We are glad to note that Prime

(Continued on Page 2)

Police in America Clash With Mobs Sympathizing With Indian Freedom

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—A portion of the citizens of New York City paraded in front of the British Consulate there, on January 26, with banners prominently lettered "FREE THE PRISONERS IN INDIA," and staged a rousing demonstration, but after clashes with the police, the disturbance ended with the arrests of 23 men and women, it was revealed by the New York Times.

A similar anti-British demonstration was reported by the same source to have occurred before the British Embassy in Washington, likewise resulting in the arrest of four men and one woman.

Jinnah Urges United Action

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 2.—The formation of a united front for India's independence by the Moslems and Hindus was advocated by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Muslim League, in his address delivered before Moslem students at Ismail University in Bombay yesterday.

His declaration has provoked a great sensation throughout India inasmuch as the Muslim League has so far held an opposing position to the National Congress Party due to religious reasons and its attitude has been watched with much attention.

Mr. Jinnah's speech was, in substance as follows:

"If the Moslems and Hindus who form the two great religious groups of India are united and demand independence, Britain will be forced to comply with the request.

"I expect that the complete unity of the two parties will be realized if only the leaders of the Hinduism will understand the Pakistan scheme which we have advocated for many years.

"I hereby declared that we, Moslems, are willing to fight hand-in-hand with the Hindus to materialize our long-cherished common ideal of independence, if the Hindus who occupy three quarters of the population of India will treat us, the minority faction, with respect and liberality."

Valiant Germans Overwhelmed By Heavy Odds at Stalingrad

Troops Under Paulus Go Down Struggling After 2-Month Stand

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, February 2.—The High Command in its communique issued Monday disclosed: "German troops under the command of Field-Marshal Paulus, after desperately holding their position in a southern section of Stalingrad for more than two months, have been overwhelmed by the enemy."

This report, heard with much emotion among all Germans, both on the firing and home fronts, has infused into every mind the gravity of the war situation and the need of consolidating their fighting capacity to an even greater extent than is prevailing now.

The fact that these brave troops, despite their imminent annihilation before overwhelmingly numerous besiegers, fought to the very last, is rightfully interpreted as the superb display of the fighting spirit of the Reich forces. There is much reason to believe that their enemy, the noted Soviet fighters, found much food for thought in facing the situation.

Around November 23, last year, it was first reported that numbers of German troops of various categories, reportedly numbering some 200,000, were encircled between the Volga and Don Rivers. As the days passed by, the pincers placed around the German forces, including a few Rumanian and Croatian divisions, were gradually tightened. At the beginning of January this year, the encircled troops were completely cut off from contact with their main forces, then withdrawn hundreds of kilometers away to the west due to strategic needs.

Soon an emissary was sent to the doomed Germans by the Soviet headquarters demanding surrender within 24 hours, which was refused by the German commander, then Colonel-General Paulus, now promoted to a Field-Marshal in recognition of his having displayed the true German spirit.

Then the whole battlefield began to witness endless scenes of bloodshed with German forces in complete defiance of death and the Soviet besiegers, on the strength of their powerful tank forces, pouring all over the former.

The main forces of the now overwhelmed troops, according to the military quarters here, last received wireless communication from the latter on Sunday afternoon, just after the 10th anniversary of the Reichsfuehrer's coming into power. On receipt of the news, the entire German nation pledged themselves to even harder effort for victory.

All speech organs in the Reich, newspapers and radio broadcasts, started a nationwide morale-enhancing move under the well-regulated control of Propaganda Minister Goebbels. They strongly urged the nation to put up death-defying services for their country's successful prosecution of the war. "This will be the only way to comfort the spirits of our brethren who fought to the very last man in the doomed sector."

There are still a certain number of Germans remaining in Stalingrad, in a northern sector of the city, who are believed to be engaged in holding their position.

Wang, Shigemitsu Confer

Domei

NANKING, February 2.—President Wang Ching-wei, in his capacity as chairman of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, conferred with Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence at 3 p.m. today.

U.S. Troops for Dominica

The United States Government will shortly dispatch a special naval detachment to the Dominican Republic, in the Caribbean Sea area, under the pretext of the urgent necessity for the defense of the American coastal line, and will take over the coastal defense installations of that Republic, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on February 1.

Roosevelt May Send Grew to Australia

Mainichi

CANTON, February 2—The appointment of Joseph Clark Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, as Minister to Australia is now expected as President Roosevelt has given up his intention of appointing Edward Flynn as his personal representative to Australia, it was broadcast from San Francisco yesterday.

U.S. FLIERS RAID SACRED TEMPLES

Blast Sule Pagoda In Rangoon---Burmese Vow Vengeance

Domei

RANGOON, February 1.—A formation of seven American planes raided Rangoon this afternoon and indiscriminately bombed the compounds of the Sule Pagoda, the object of veneration by the Burmese, and also a Hindu temple, causing deaths and injuries among the Burmese and Hindus who had been seeking shelter there.

Embittered by this sacrilegious action, the deeply religious Burmese and Hindus are vowing more than ever to cooperate with the Japanese Forces in the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers, with Burmese independence assured in the near future.

As evidenced by the present bombing the American forces, while seemingly cooperating with Britain by bombing Burmese pagodas and Hindu temples in entire disregard of the religious spirit of the Burmese and Hindus, are really destroying one after another the relations between Britain on the one hand and Burma and India on the other.

British Barbarity Hit

Although indignant at the enemy's outrageous and blind bombings of holy temples in Burma, Viswa Nathaon, Indian chief priest of the Mah Pae Nae Temple, in this city, declared that the worshippers are undaunted by such inhuman act, reports Domei.

The Indian chief priest was blown away by a bomb-blast when the Hindu temple received a direct hit but he luckily had a narrow escape from death.

Whenever enemy planes raided the city, the Hindus and other citizens took refuge in the temple because they all believed that enemy airmen, however inhuman they might be, would never bomb the holy place, he stated.

Receives Direct Hit

During a recent enemy air raid in which his temple received a direct

(Continued on Page 2)

N.Y. Times Comments On Latest Sea Loss

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 2.—New York Times is the first American newspaper that printed an editorial on the battle off Rennell Island. In its editorial published today, the New York Times said:

"As no confirmed news is given out by the United States Government, we cannot accept the report of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters as it is. But the recent announcement of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters has made it clear how great is the threat in the Pacific. In one sense, Germany is the first enemy, but to the United States, Japan may be the most dreaded enemy."

59 Planes Shot Down

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—German military authorities announced today that in one week from January 25 to 31, German air forces shot down 59 enemy planes in the air over the Mediterranean.

Reich Will Not Forget Heroes—Martyrs to a Glorious Cause

We Will Always Remember How They Spurned Death to Defend Stalingrad for the Fatherland, Declares German Embassy Official

"We, sons of the Reich will never forget the German soldiers who fought with all their might to the last moment in defending Stalingrad and finally laid down their lives for their Vaterland."

So declared Ladislaus von Mirbach-Geldern, first secretary attached to the local German Embassy in an interview with the Asahi in which he vividly described the heart-rending activities of the German soldiers on the Stalingrad Front for the last several weeks.

"Since two months ago," said von Mirbach, "the Sixth Legion under Field-Marshal Paulus, a part of the German forces in Stalingrad had been encircled by Red Forces and its land communication cut off. Ever since its entry into the city of Stalingrad, the Sixth Legion had held the sector it had occupied and defended the forts it had built with desperate courage.

Fight Till Last

"With the arrival of winter, however, the Soviet forces, overwhelmingly superior in number and equipped with efficient armaments, began to attack the German defenders incessantly from all sides.

"Under the circumstances, there were only two ways left for the Germans stationed in the southern part of the Volga citadel, namely, to hold their position by fighting to the bitter end or to sacrifice themselves completely for the cause of their Vaterland. Marshal Paulus commanded his legion on the foremost firing line and the soldiers under him, united as one body, fought resolutely.

"In the meantime, the German people watched the situation with a sense of respect directed toward the great spiritual power of the Wehrmacht. The German forces on the Southern Reich-Soviet Front succeeded in leading the war situation in favor of our side. The whole situation was comparable with that in the defensive battle at Narvik.

"On February 1, however, a report from the defending force in the southern part of the city revealed that it had been subjected to severe attacks by superior enemy warplanes and tanks and consequently had been forced to retreat on January 30.

"The fighting Germans had to retreat to a point 300 meter back from the building of the G.P.U. headquarters in which they had been compressed. No counter-measure was possible for the Germans as the last bullet had been fired. After having burnt maps and documents, the legion under the command of Marshal Paulus put up its last resistance.

"At 7:15 a.m. on January 31, the headquarters of the Marshal sent out a wireless report stating that the Bolshevists were attacking the headquarters and that the wireless apparatus would be destroyed.

Last Message Sent

"At 7:45 a.m. the last message was received stating: "Gefechtsstand meldet sich ab! Heil dem Fuehrer!"

"At that time, Marshal Paulus seems to have been badly wounded. Circumstances after that are utterly unknown.

"In the same battle, the Rumanian and Croatian forces also fought valiantly. We, German people will never forget the soldiers who fought so courageously and finally sacrificed their lives.

"We shall bear their names in mind forever and ever for their contribution in protecting not only the Reich but also the whole of Europe from the menace of Bolshevism.

"We have been greatly impressed by the efforts rendered by the Wehrmacht stationed in Stalingrad. We must devote ourselves to the aim of successfully prosecuting the war at our respective posts, keeping in our minds as much loyalty as our fallen heroes.

"The German defending group in the northern part of the city of Stalingrad, be it noted, is holding a tractor factory and still continuing its fight against superior enemy forces."

LOCAL CATHOLICS IRED BY SICILY AIR ATTACK

Archbishop Marella Expresses Condolence

News of the ruthless raid by anti-Axis air units on Sicily on January 30 which killed two Catholic Bishops and an Archbishop while engaged in their holy duties aroused the deepest indignation among Catholic circles here.

The cold disregard of human tenets shown by the blind-bombing tactics of the enemy in their raid on Sicily has come as a shock to local Catholic followers, who have now come to hold deep doubts regarding the so-called Anglo-American sense of religious piety.

Archbishop Paolo Marella, Apostolic Delegate to Japan, expressed boundless condolence for the massacred high priests upon learning of the sad news.

"I did not personally know Archbishop Enrico Fontabetti but, seeing from his Apostolic title of the Archbishop of Caraburia, I have no doubt that he was engaged in his holy duties at the time of his death," stated Archbishop Marella.

"I have no words to express my condolence, as a fellow Catholic and as a fellow Italian, for the unfortunate mishap."

U.S.-Cuba Military Pact Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 2.—The United States Government announced today that a military agreement was concluded between the United States and Cuba, it is reported from Washington.

JAPANESE NET HUGE GAINS IN KIANGSU-ANHWEI AREA

69 Battles Fought With Enemy of 24,000

Domei

HSUCHOW, February 2.—Braving intense cold, Japanese Forces are now successfully conducting mopping-up operations against Chungking remnants in the Kiangsu-Anhwei border regions, according to field dispatches received here.

During January, the Japanese punitive forces clashed with Chungking troops aggregating 24,300 in number, in these regions as many as 69 times, the dispatches revealed, adding that the number of bodies abandoned by the enemy totaled 449.

War trophies gained by the Japanese Forces included two heavy machine-guns, 179 rifles, 2,505 rounds of rifle ammunition, 205 hand-grenades and others.

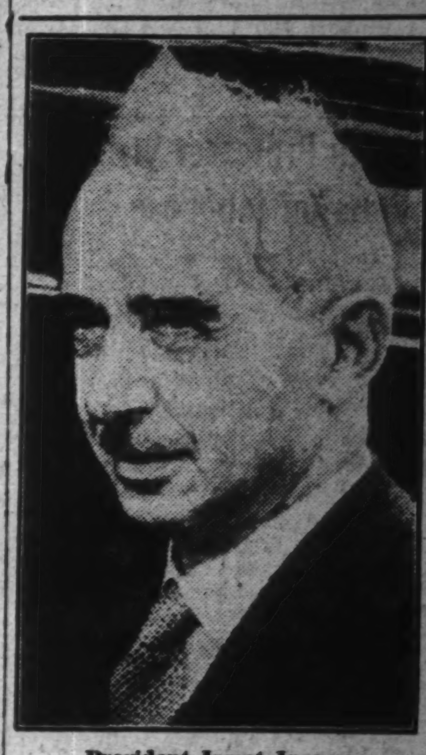
Three enemy barracks and six bridges were also smashed by the Japanese.

Forced Into War Jobs

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 2.—Paul McNutt, Chairman of the United States War Manpower Committee urged workers employed in industries not directly related to the war, to enter war industries by April 1, so as to alleviate the shortage of labor in that industry. Workers who do not follow this advice will be recruited for military service, it is reported.

Too Much Pressure



President Ismet Inonne

BRITAIN, TURKEY CONCLUDE PACT

London Announces 4-Point Agreement---U.S. Also Joining

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 2.—German Ambassador Franz von Papen called on Turkish Foreign Minister Nauman Menemencioglu today and conferred on important matters.

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, February 1.—The British Government announced today that a new agreement was concluded between Britain and Turkey as the result of the recent conference between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Turkish President Ismet Inonue. The official announcement added that the new agreement consists of the following four items:

1. Promotion of friendly relations between Great Britain and Turkey.
2. Great Britain will positively aid Turkey in strengthening Turkish defense against invasion.
3. Establishment of British-Turkish mutual aid.
4. Solution of various problems after the conclusion of the present war.

The official announcement read as follows:

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by Foreign Undersecretary Gaston, conferred with Turkish President Ismet Inonu at Adana, Turkey, near the Syrian frontier. At this conference there were also present British Ambassador Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu, Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, British Chief of Staff General Allan Brooke, Lieutenant-General Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Iran and Iraq, General Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Middle East, and many Turkish military leaders. The various phases of the present situation confronting European nations were thoroughly studied at the conference, and a perfect understanding was reached between Great Britain and Turkey concerning all means for aiding Turkey to strengthen its national defense."

The announcement further added

(Continued on Page 2)

Chile Issues Strong Order

In order to intern Axis nationals "under suspicion of espionage," the Chilean Government has issued orders to numerous Axis nationals to report to police headquarters by midnight, February 1, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Brazil Given U.S. Credit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 2.—United States Government authorities announced today that the credit extended to the Brazilian Government in 1942 amounted to about $100,000,000.

Ankara Spokesman Blasts News Nation To Join Struggle

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 2.—Prime Minister Churchill has not demanded Turkish participation in the present European war, declared the spokesman of the Turkish Government in a press conference given to American, British and other foreign correspondents this evening.

The correspondent of Time, an American weekly, asked the Spokesman whether the report that Prime Minister Churchill asked Turkey to enter the war was true. The Spokesman replied that the British Prime Minister never demanded Turkey's participation, and that Turkey had not incurred any responsibility to join the war.

Wilhelmstrasse Silent

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—Although German Government authorities are refraining from expressing any view concerning the Adana conference, informed quarters here have revealed the following views:

"The report and editorials printed by London newspapers on the Adana conference give only imperfect information, and also as various hopeful views are expressed, there is not sufficient material to judge the nature of the conference. But according to the official announcement of the British Government, it is plain that the conference was proposed by Prime Minister Churchill.

Constantin Brown of the Washington Star, who is regarded as authority on Western Asia, said that the right of passing through the Dardanelles strait should be given to the Soviet fleet. It is interpreted that in order to gain the goodwill of the Soviet, the United States and British Governments discussed various questions and also brought greater pressure on the Turkish Government."

TURKEY SEEN UNLIKELY TO QUIT NEUTRALITY

Observers in Rome See Little Change

Domei

ROME, February 2.—When Wendell Willkie visited Turkey, he was unable to see President Ismet Inonue, but when Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently arrived there, the Turkish President went to a frontier city to meet him despite illness, thus proving that the international situation has changed since the time of Willkie's visit, Italian official circles observed.

Turkey depends much on Britain for its trade, and also because the counter-attack of the Soviet forces has become somewhat active in the eastern front, it is even rumored that the Turkish diplomatic policy might change. But the internal economic situation in Turkey absolutely requires the maintenance of neutrality, and therefore it is believed that Turkey will continue its neutral policy as the Turkish Government recently declared.

It is not known what baiting proposal Prime Minister Churchill made to Turkey in his recent conference, but even though he might have promised the recovery of territory lost by Turkey, such cannot be materialized at the present stage of the war. Therefore, it is regarded that Turkey will not take too much risk, the Italian observation says.

Chilean Cabinet to Resign

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 2.—The Chilean political situation has been thrown into confusion over the resignation of the three Socialist members of the Cabinet, and according to reliable information President Juan Antonio Rios decided on the resignation of the Cabinet, it is reported from Santiago.

It is rumored that the resignation of the Chilean Cabinet may take place today. Upon the Cabinet's resignation, it is observed that the present Home Minister Raul Morales will be at least excluded from the succeeding cabinet.

MORE PRESSURE ON ANKARA SEEN

Dardanelles Opening For Soviet Fleet Viewed British Aim

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, February 2.—British pressure on Turkey is expected to be greatly increased, judging from the fact that in visiting Turkey and conferring with Turkish President Ismet Inonue, British Prime Minister Churchill was accompanied by Chief of Staff General Allan Brooke, Lieutenant-General Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Iran and Iraq, and General Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Middle East.

It seems that the British aim is to secure the Dardanelles route for giving aid to the Soviet Union, now that the Murmansk route is open to serious danger. If the opening of the Dardanelles Strait materializes, Turkish neutrality will end.

Meet at Adana

Indicating that the anti-Axis forces have now begun to work in earnest upon Turkey, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his staff of advisers secretly conferred with Turkish President Ismet Inonue, Turkish Foreign Minister Nauman Rifaat Menemencioglu and other Turkish officials for two days, January 30 and 31, at Adana in Turkey, according to Domei dispatches from Istanbul and Lisbon.

The Turko-British talks, the results of which are being kept strictly secret, were held in a special train in the suburbs of Adana. What happened at the conference has been reported in detail to President Roosevelt and Josef Stalin, it is said.

Further reports disclose that after attending the Adana conference Turkish Foreign Minister Menemencioglu met representatives of the American and British armed forces at Imir and returning to Ankara then talked with American Ambassador to Turkey Steinhart.

Communications Cut

The Turkish government veiled the entire conference with absolute secrecy and not only forbade publication of any articles hinting that the President was going on a trip, but from January 29, prohibited all telephone communications with Europe. That being the case there are no definite reports on what went on at the conference but political circles in Ankara are of the opinion that Churchill, basing his ideas on the results reached at the Casablanca conference, did the following at the Adana conference:

1—By presenting his one-sided opinion on the situation on the African front and outlining the anti-Axis plans and operations towards the nations in the eastern Mediterranean and West Asia, Churchill demanded that Turkey give the anti-Axis nations air base rights and free passage of the Dardanelles, thus to move in positive military cooperation with the anti-Axis forces.

2—Churchill promised a further lease-lending of weapons and at the same time the governments of America and Britain made some demands concerning the southward advance of Red power.

Observers believe that President Inonu completely refused to accept these demands by stressing that Turkey could not afford to throw over its neutrality and that it was in a position whereby it must do all it can to avoid the flames of war from converging upon it. Thus, opinion is strong that no concrete results were attained at the Adana conference, but at the same time it is acknowledged by competent quarters that systematic Anglo-American propaganda has seeped its effects into Turkish government circles. That President Inonu went to Adana in spite of illness is given as an indication of that trend.

Churchill Trip Rumored

It is further reported that Churchill intends to fly to Moscow to confer with Premier Stalin, and that he will again go to Turkey on his return trip to attempt to pressure Turkey into yielding.

A report from Lisbon reveals that Churchill spent Monday night in Cairo, where in a meeting with reporters, he warned that considerably heavy fighting in the next several months must be expected on the Tunisian front.

Those present at the conference included, representing Turkey, President Inonu, Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu, Chief of the General Staff General Tevfik Tschkmak and others, and representing Britain, Churchill, Ambassador to Turkey Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, Vice-Foreign Secretary Sir Alexander Cadogan, Chief of the General Staff Sir Allan Brooke and others.

Special Holiday Set For Filipinos Feb. 8

Domei

MANILA, February 2.—The Philippine Administration Office issued an order yesterday designating February 8 as a special holiday in commemoration of the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and the British Empire. At the same time a celebration committee was appointed with Director of Internal Affairs Jose P. Laurel as the Chairman, for the purpose of making the Philippine public realize the significance of the day.

On that day, public mass meetings and processions will be held at Manila and other cities and towns throughout the country. The Administrative Office will also express its appreciation for Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's address at the Imperial Diet respecting the Philippines.

Reich Professor Writes Book on Japanese Priest

The draft of a book dealing with the life of the Reverend Ryokan, a famous Japanese Buddhist priest of the 19th century, has been completed by Jakob Fischer, German professor at the Niigata Higher School, and will be sent to Germnay through the good offices of the German Ambassador, reports the Asahi.

It is a 200-page draft written in German, which the author wishes to be published in his fatherland and presented to the soldiers on the front.

Mr. Fischer has been a professor at the Niigata Higher School for 11 years and has devoted himself to the study of priest Ryokan. He is claimed to be the first foreigner to have taken up this study.

In 1937, he published a book in English entitled "Dew of Lotus" which included the composite result of his study of the Buddhist priest.

Mr. Fischer was urged by his friends in Germany to write the biography of Ryokan in German which they wished to be read by the servicemen on the front.

Referring to his publication, the author stated:

"I have just completed the work. I made it short so that the soldiers on the battlefield can read it with ease.

"I believe that there has been no man more honest and naive than Ryokan. The life of this priest, along with the music of Beethoven, is necessary for the German soldiers fighting on the front, because it will not only serve to soothe their minds but also will teach the readers the true duties for which human beings have been born."

Britain, Turkey Conclude Pact

(Continued From Page 1)

that the result of the conference was reported to President Roosevelt of the United States and Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union.

Material Aid Planned

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The British Ministry of Information issued an official announcement of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Turkey today as follows;

"Prime Minister Churchill visited Turkey and conferred with President Ismet Inonu at Adama. The Prime Minister was accompanied by military and diplomatic advisers and opinions were exchanged on various important topics with the Turkish authorities. As the result of the conference, an agreement was reached concerning the means of giving material aid to Turkey by Great Britain and the United States. The conference with the Turkish President took place on January 31, and the Prime Minister returned to Cairo today."

U.S. Joins Agreement

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, February 2.—According to a British announcement made yesterday, the United States is joining the new British-Turkish agreement, having agreed to give whole-hearted aid for strengthening Turkish defense, it is reported from London.

Australia Announces News

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—A defense alliance was formed among the United States, Great Britain and Turkey as the result of the conference between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, the ABC station in Australia broadcast today.

The nature of the reported defense alliance is not known, but it is generally believed that the report is an exaggeration of the strengthening of material aid to Turkey by the United States and Great Britain.

Churchill Visits Cyprus

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 2.—After attending the Adana conference, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by his Chief-of-Staff General Allan Brooke, visited Cyprus Island.

AIR WAR RESULTS IN INDIA GIVEN

176 Enemy Planes Destroyed by Japanese In 2-Month Period

The Japanese Army Air Force in Burma, in a series of raids against enemy airfields and military establishments in Calcutta, Chittagong and Feni in eastern India, either shot down or destroyed aground a total of 176 enemy planes during the two months ending January 31, according to a Mainichi dispatch from the Burma front, reports Domei.

The dispatch recalled that the Japanese Army Air Force in this region had already destroyed a total of 106 enemy planes during last December, or one-sixth of the estimated 600 odd planes possessed by the enemy in India.

Continuing the raids relentlessly since the beginning of the new year, the Japanese Army Air Units carried out both day and night raids on Feni and Chittagong on January 17, setting ablaze two medium-sized and five small-sized enemy planes, besides shooting down four Hurricanes that took off to challenge them.

In the raid on Calcutta at midnight of January 19 they set ablaze oil tanks at five places. On January 22 and 23 surprise raids were made on Chittagong and Feni. Especially in the raid on Chittagong on the 23rd, large fires were caused to oil tanks, piers, railway stations and other military facilities. On this occasion the Japanese Air Force shot down three enemy planes, thus striking terror into the hearts of the British airmen.

Parallel with these expeditionary operations, Japanese "wild eagles" engaged enemy planes that came to raid Burma, shooting down on January 19 one enemy Hurricane, one Blenheim and others into the waters of the Bay of Bengal.

Thus, the number of enemy planes shot down or destroyed aground during January totaled 70. Adding to this the 106 planes shot down or destroyed in December, the enemy's plane losses for the two months totaled 176.

Writers Will Promote Classical Literature

Various plans to enhance the literary tradition of this country were mapped out at the first general meeting of the National Literature Department of the Dai-Nippon Patriotic Literary Association which was held from 1 p.m. on Sunday at the Tokyo Imperial University, reports the Mainichi.

Seventy-seven members of the Literature Department who attended the meeting deliberated over concrete plans to enhance the traditional Japanese spirit through the popular study of ancient national literature and decided to transfer the further investigation of these plans to the committees formed for their disposal.

Among the projects was the plan to erect monuments in memory of Matsuo Basho, Japan's foremost Haiku poet who died 250 years ago, and Kunikida Doppo, an author of the Meiji Period.

It was also decided that the same body will produce a culture film on the basis of the Kojiki, Japan's oldest chronicle.

With the view that the knowledge of ancient literature is essential for bolstering the literature of a new age, the body will hold lectures on classics for contemporary writers and commentators.

Also, it was decided that preparations be made to sponsor lectures on national literature for wounded and sick soldiers, to preserve ancient arts and to establish a system for granting the National Literature Medal for outstanding work on Japanese literature.

The Literary Association will also set to work on editing a chronicle of Japanese literature and publishing a popular series of Japanese classics.

U.S. Fliers Raid Sacred Temples

(Continued from Page 1)

hit, the Indian priest was knocked down by a bomb-blast, but luckily escaped death.

He explained that it was the usual practice of Hindu worshippers and nearby inhabitants to take refuge within the temple during enemy aerial attacks because they believed that sacred places of worship would be spared no matter how inhuman the enemy pilots may be.

However, the temple was subjected to a direct bombing which eloquently testifies that the enemy pilots are reckless and indiscriminate in selecting targets, he asserted.

As Japan has promised independence to Burma within this year and all Anglo-American attempts to alienate Burma from Japan completely has been checked, the enemy is resorting to such inhuman act in desperation, he declared.

He added that he and other Hindu worshippers will never flinch from outrageous act of enemy airmen, and they firmly are determined to defend the holy temple whether bombs will continue to fall or not.

Meanwhile, Maung Mya Maunm, Maung Mie, and Maung Nyein, guards of another demolished temple, unanimously termed the sacrilegious attacks on their holy temple as barbaric acts of defeat-weary enemy forces.

Old-Time Japanese Sculptor in Indo-China Passing Days Translating Annamese Dramas

Kokuyo Ishikawa

Domei

SAIGON, February 1.—Kokuyo Ishikawa, who through his 40 odd years' residence in French Indo-China has contributed to elevation of the standard of sculptural and moulding arts here to the present level is now devoting the remainder of his days to the translation of the ancient Annamese dramas.

Finishing the Tokyo Fine Arts School in 1894 as one of the first graduates of its moulding course, he was sent to America and Europe at once by Tenshin Okakura, a famous artist and the President of the School, for four years' special study.

The Hanoi Technological School, first established as a vocational school for the native inhabitants, was having difficulty in finding a qualified instructor in sculpture and moulding.

Responding to an appeal by the French Indo-China authorities, the Japanese Education Ministry recommended Mr. Ishikawa as an authority in the art. His enthusiasm roused to cultivate French Indo-China art circles, rich with the tradition of Oriental arts, the young artist started teaching at the Technological School in 1900.

As the first art representative from Japan, Mr. Ishikawa was respected and loved in official and private circles here for his sincere efforts to develop the then primitive sculptural art in the region.

Among his works which now adorn parks and public buildings are those decorating the unknown soldiers' memorial statues at Hanoi and Saigon. Upon completion of these works his merits were officially recognized by the French Indo-China Government, which conferred on him the Officer d'Academie.

Determined to remain with his family in French Indo-China till death, the 75 year old artist remarked, "During my stay of half a century here, I have gained rather an intensive knowledge of French Indo-China and her people, since arts have strong holds on various phases of a nation's life.

"Remarkable changes have taken place since 1900 when I first landed at Haiphong. Little concerning Nippon was known here then, and I have been striving since to have the people recognize our culture. Indeed, there is no nationality in art."

Macassar Bustling With Activities As Big Strides Made in All Fields

Domei

MACASSAR, February 1.—Since the landing of the Japanese Naval Landing Units at Macassar, capital of Celebes Island, on February 9, last year, rapid progress has been witnessed in all lines of reconstruction activity with wholehearted cooperation extended to the Japanese Military Administration by the native inhabitants.

The reopening of telegraph and telephone communications with Japan today is the latest development in the remarkable advance seen in the economic, industrial, financial and other fields.

Peace and order, the primary requisites for reconstruction, have been satisfactorily maintained, a fact reflected in the happiness of the native people, a happiness which has been immeasurably increased by their liberation from the oppressive Dutch rule.

The enthusiasm shown by the native inhabitants in celebrating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, their eagerness to enter the Japanese language schools which have been opened in various localities, the earnestness of the people in learning the Japanese language and the spirit of cooperation shown to the Military Administration in every field of endeavor are all indicative of the intensely pro-Japanese attitude and sentiment of the native people.

Marriages Increase

Significantly enough, statistics of the Macassar Municipal Office show that marriages have increased considerably of late, while the Mohammedan mosques have been very busy. This reflects the increasing feeling of security which the native people feel under the Japanese Military Administration and the increased income of the working people.

With the establishment of the central and local organs of the Military Administration, general mail service has been established, and public schools have been opened. Normal and high schools will commence their new term from April.

Adding strongly to the respect and confidence which the native people feel for the Japanese Military Administration is the fact that absolutely no interference, insofar as it is compatible with public peace, is being made with regard to religion, whether Mohammedanism or Christianity.

The industrial phase of reconstruction is progressing very favorably. Japanese business men and those in other trades are coming to Celebes to add their bit in the work of reconstruction. Rice and corn exist in self-sufficient quantities, while there are abundant supplies of meat, fish, vegetables and eggs. Chicken is available on the market for 40 sen apiece.

The production of copra, raw rubber and other agricultural products is more than satisfactory. Perhaps the outstanding development in this line is the success shown in the experiments in cotton growing. In the future cotton will be planted extensively.

Minerals Exported

Livestock and marine products are abundant, while mineral resources, including oil, are being developed at a greater rate than under the Dutch regime. These mineral products are being exported to Japan as fast as possible, and in turn, construction materials are arriving from Japan.

The development of undeveloped "treasures" is being carried out steadily, and industries, which were non-existent in the past, are being established. Fat, textile, lumber mills and cement factories are being built, and to develop these industries, projects are now under way for the construction of warehouses, water and steam power plants.

Preparations for city planning for every city throughout the island have been completed, while the installation or extension of water supply systems is being studied at present.

Roads and bridges which were destroyed by the Dutch troops have been repaired and motor-cars are now operating in the important centers and buses run between the various main districts. Air-service facilities are also planned for the future.

Careful routing of shipping vessels, bolstered by the extensive use of sailing ships, is greatly augmenting marine transportation over which unified control is carried out. Shipbuilding and the training of seamen are expected to be carried out in the future.

Military Scrips Popular

The financial situation here is on a stable basis, with the military scrip being widely circulated. The native people have every confidence in the scrip especially as the Military Administration is taking every precaution to maintain its value.

The enemy banks have been closed, but liquidation will take place soon, and the native depositors will be refunded as much as possible. The native banks, which before the war had been making small loans and giving funds to the native inhabitants, will be permitted to reopen soon. In fact, some of the banks have already commenced business in one or two localities.

Under the Japanese Administration, sanitary conditions in the island are rapidly improving, a real boon to the native people.

Strike Hits Newcastle Docks

Three hundred technicians of the Newcastle Dockyards in England have started a labor strike, it is revealed by the Daily Telegram, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on February 1.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Minister Tojo is manifesting his fresh resolve to prosecute the war to the end, gaining new strength from his recovery from illness. His position has assumed added importance under the various laws to be enacted in this session of the Diet for unifying in his person the powers to expand industrial productivity. The people must look to the Prime Minister to exercise strong leadership in coordinating production to warfare.

Courting Stalin

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The United States and Britain seem again to be spreading the propaganda of a second front as a result of the Casablanca conference, the dream tale of the century. The utter failure of that conference, for all their vauntings to the contrary, is crystal clear from the fact that the Soviet Union did not participate in it.

It appears that the United States and Britain had been aware from the outset that a conference of that kind would be meaningless unless the Soviet Union took part in it as the principal axis of the anti-Axis camp, if its results were to be flaunted before the world. For, they strove hard enough to induce Premier Stalin to sit with them.

Known for his thorough realism and regarded as the world's cleverest figure, Premier Josef Stalin declined the invitation with thanks. It is for this reason that reports say Prime Minister Churchill is proceeding to Moscow to report to him on the decisions made at the conference.

The Casablanca conference has only betrayed the ugly fission and internal antagonism existing within that camp. In this sense it is rather interesting that the United States and Britain have again taken to chattering about the second front issue. It is clear that they have no other course now than to court the favor of the Soviet Union, without which they would be reduced to a feeble existence.

It is interesting, however, to watch if they would succeed in securing the goodwill of the Soviet Union. A hint as to the answer to this question is afforded by a report on the Casablanca conference by the Washington correspondent of The Times, London. It says that owing to the fact that the Soviet Union is not at war with Japan, and Chungking is not fighting Germany, it has become impossible for the anti-Axis camp to establish a supreme council of war, so that the only nations that can fully cooperate now are the United States and Britain.

They call themselves the anti-Axis camp, or the United Nations but unlike the Axis camp, they are not united by a common ideal or common goal of warfare. They are only joined loosely together by some common interests just so long as their combination proves convenient. It is only natural that such a combination should break up from within. It has been a monstrous anomaly that the United States and Britain, the world's greatest enemies of Communism, should have joined up with the Communist Soviet Union. They have been like men ready to stab each other while prattling sweet avowals of friendship. Naturally, the United States and Britain will endeavor to gain the favor of the Soviet Union, for in their present miserable state they have absolutely no other course for saving what little prestige remains to them.

Wise Premier Stalin, however, is not likely to forget the dishonored checks issued so often by the Anglo-American camp. He is more apt to remember that the United States and Britain, in the last analysis, stand for the overthrow of the Soviet Union as a deadly menace to their capitalistic world empire. Consequently, the Anglo-American work of winning over the Soviets must be regarded as beset with insuperable difficulties.

Tin Export Forbidden

LISBON.—The export of tin ores from Portugal has been forbidden by a decree issued by the Ministry of Economics, it was disclosed here. Exceptions will be made only in certain cases, but then a special license of the Ministry would be necessary. Tin ores produced in Portugal must first be refined before being exported as pure tin.

Gandhi's Condition Serious

Mainichi

LISBON, February 2.—Mahatma Gandhi, who has been detained at Poona, India, since last summer, is reported to be in a serious condition, according to information reaching here from New Delhi.

Captures Three Bears

Three bears, the mother bear weighing approximately 160 pounds and two cubs weighing 60 pounds respectively were captured by Tamaki Mashino, resident of Enokihara-mura in Tokyo Prefecture, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

More Fish for Kanto

A large school of huge yellow-tails were caught off the coast of Odawara a few days ago. A total of 16,000 fishes were netted in two days. A major portion of this catch is to be sent to Tokyo, Yokohama and Kawasaki.

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Nippon Times

Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 256.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 2807, 2808, 3809, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64940.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 2240.
KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥53.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Pupils to Get Charcoal

With the steadfast determination of providing 10,000 bales of charcoal for warming their little playmates in Tokyo, healthy, robust youngsters of the Shizuka and Murata National Schools in Naka-gun, Ibaragi Prefecture, are displaying laudable courage, working day after day, defying the biting wind and severe cold, reports the Tokyo Shimbun. The principal of the Shizuka National School, in praising the plucky children, expressed his sincere hope that the children of Tokyo will remember the ardor and warmth of these children whenever they use the charcoal.

Making Straw Bags

With firm determination to cooperate in increasing wartime production, the women of Inubushi-cho, Aso-gun, Tochigi Prefecture, are working day and night manufacturing straw bags. Already they have manufactured some 160,000, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

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No. 15,751 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

JAPAN SUPERIOR TO U.S., BRITAIN IN KEY SUPPLIES

With Southern Regions, Nippon Is Greater 'Have' Power, Tojo Tells Diet

TSURUMI IS INTERPELLATOR

Kishi Explains Foreign Trade Corporation Embracing Co-Prosperity Sphere

Having already reduced the Southern Regions, Japan today is a greater "have" country than the United States and Britain, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared Tuesday in the meeting of the Lower House Budget Committee.

The Prime Minister's statement was made in the course of his reply to an interpellation by Representative Yusuke Tsurumi as to the former's outlook of certain victory for Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

Elaborating his reply, the Prime Minister said the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics who have become alive to the dawn of Greater East Asia are cooperating with Japan. Continuing, he said:

Enemy Hard Hit

"In contrast to this, the United States is widening its battlefront day after day. The enemy have been deprived of their sources of rubber and tin and find it difficult to meet their increasing demands. As a matter of fact, they are building wooden airplanes. It is true that America is materially and spiritually vulnerable in various respects. However, right in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia, we are not depending on their weaknesses but on our conviction of sure victory."

Responding to Mr. Tsurumi's question relative to much propagandized talks by the United States and Britain for postwar domination of the world, the Prime Minister said: "It is really laughable that America and Britain are attempting to win over their own peoples as well as those of neutral countries by announcement of a world reconstruction plan, which is like a house of cards. Japan's objective of war is quite clear. It is to bring back Greater East Asia to its original aspect through elimination of American and British influences. This is the reason which motivated Japan to enter into war. The abolition of Japan's extraterritorial rights in China and Japan's decision to recognize independence of Burma are based on this war objective. Japan will take all steps to frustrate the fighting strength of the enemy, but I stress here that Japan has no idea at all such as world domination."

Mobilization Plan

The Government intends to formulate a large-scale materials mobilization plan embracing the Greater East Asia Sphere, and the Foreign Trade Corporation is the machinery that will carry out that plan, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi testified in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Tuesday afternoon.

The House met at 1:07 p.m. Speaker Tadahiko Okada reported that he had sent on behalf of the House a telegram of congratulations to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, over the magnificent victory off Rennell Island and read the message.

Taking up the business of the day, the House then deliberated on the Wartime Administration Special Cases Bill, the Bill on Provisional Measures regarding Licenses, Permission and the Like, the Bill for the Repeal of 23 Laws Including the Education Fund Special Account Law.

Prime Minister Tojo explained the reason for presenting the bill on special cases of wartime administration which unifies in his person all the necessary powers for industrial productivity expansion.

The three items were forthwith referred to a committee.

Next to be brought up were the Petroleum Monopoly Bill, Foreign Trade Corporation Bill and the Fuel Bureau Special Account Bill, all presented by the Government. After Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi had explained the reasons for presenting them, the assembly entered into discussion of the three bills.

In reply to an interpellation on the nature and scope of the pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

Winter Maneuvers

White capes and covered helmets blend into the snow as the Kwantung Army units carry out winter maneuvers on the undulating plains of Northern Manchoukuo. (By courtesy of the War Ministry).

NIPPON PLANES RAID ENEMY IN SOLOMONS

U.S. Navy Department Admits Japanese Bombed American Positions

The Imperial Air Forces bombed the positions of the American forces in the Solomons on January 29, it was revealed by the United States Navy Department on Monday in their announcements of the war situation, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Washington.

Enemy Lacks Training

Frank Hewlett, United Press war correspondent stationed on the South Pacific War front, has pointed out the lack of ordinary day training of the anti-Axis forces in jungle warfare and the trying experiences now being undergone by them in the war area, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. Hewlett says in part:

"The greatest requirement of the anti-Axis forces in the South Pacific War area is that the training of officers and men must be conducted on a more extensive scale. Officers there hold that a 'severe training,' as is called by American and Australian officers at home, is utterly insufficient to fight the valiant Japanese Forces in jungle warfare. Their 'severe training' is of no practical use before the Japanese Forces. In actual warfare, officers and men are required to lead their daily life of severe ordeals in front of the enemy for a long duration until their uniforms are torn to pieces under the skies of constant air raids."

WAR EFFORTS PLEDGED BY CHINESE IN F.I.C.

Adopt Resolution at Rally to Send Cables to Tojo and Wang Ching-wei

Domei

HANOI, February 1.—All-out cooperation with the National Government of China and Japan in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia was pledged by representatives of the 6,000 Chinese residents in northern French Indo-China who held a meeting here at 3 p.m. today. A resolution to send cables to that effect to Premier General Hideki Tojo and President Wang Ching-wei was unanimously adopted at the outset of the meeting.

Taking an active part in the meeting were several hundred influential Chinese representing overseas merchants in and around Hanoi and Haiphong. The incentive to the meeting was the recent arrival of Chang Yung-fu, trade commissioner of the Nanking Government.

In his address to the gathering, Trade Commissioner Chang explained in detail the developments that led to the National Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, and declared emphatically that the time was ripe for the Chinese people to eradicate from East Asia the evils brought about by Anglo-American imperialism.

300,000 Prisoners Held by Japanese Since War Outbreak

Excluding those captured in the China Affair, the Japanese Forces have taken 300,000 war prisoners of the enemy camp since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a revelation made on Tuesday by Lieutenant-General Fumio Oyama, Director of the Judicial Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, House of Peers committee meeting. Out of the 300,000 captives, 118,000 are British, American, Dutch, Australian and Canadian prisoners and most of them are interned at the fronts with some already transferred to Japan Proper, Chosen and Taiwan. It was also reported that 98 were court martialed from the beginning of the war up till January 20 of this year.

HULL HIT BY PRESS OVER FRENCH ISSUE

U.S. Newspapers Flay Secretary of State for Mishandling Of Puppet Regime Issue

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 1.—Violent criticism is being voiced by the American press against the Roosevelt Administration and particularly at Secretary of State Cordell Hull for the muddled manner in which the French puppet regime question has been handled, according to reports received here from Washington.

This criticism reached its peak following the Casablanca conference, which failed to find any satisfactory solution to the ticklish North African problem. One British correspondent in Washington reported to his paper that in the past 10 years no American official has ever been so bitterly attacked as Cordell Hull.

Even the New York Post, noted as being extremely pro-Administration in its views, flayed the Administration for its method of dealing with the question of the French puppet regime. The paper demanded that Roosevelt explain the circumstances behind the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor-General of Algeria, declaring that the statement by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on the subject reveals beyond doubt that Roosevelt made the appointment without the approval of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

FINANCE BODY FORMED

Step Taken by Manchoukuo to Ease Financial Policies

Domei

HSINKING, February 1.—The Manchoukuo Finance Association was formally established this morning at a general meeting held at the Central Bank of Manchoukuo.

Its establishment was the result of a long-felt want in Manchoukuo to coordinate financial organs in order to facilitate the Government in carrying out of its financial policies. The need for the Association was recognized at the time of the reorganization of the Central Bank.

ITALY HAILS FEAT OF JAPANESE NAVY

Victory Off Rennell Island Held Bad Omen for Anti-Axis 1943 Offensive

Domei

ROME, February 2.—The entire Italian nation jubilantly welcomed the news of the signal victory scored by the Japanese naval air units over the enemy fleet off Rennell Island of the Solomons group.

All leading papers here headlined the great news in their evening editions with emphasis on the strange coincidence that the great Japanese naval victory came immediately after the recent Casablanca parley between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, who reportedly discussed the anti-Axis Powers' plans for a general counter-offensive in 1943.

The papers here were unanimous in their opinion that the last lingering hope of the United States forces to drive the Japanese troops from Guadalcanal Island faded into a mere dream by virtue of this signal victory, adding that the latest blow to the enemy fleet in a very unpropitious prelude to the so-called 1943 offensive of the anti-Axis camp.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the plenary session of the House of Peers on Monday, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House, the same afternoon asked the Naval authorities to convey to the competent commander the House's message of thanks and congratulations for the brilliant victory won in the Sea Battle off Rennell Island.

The text of the message follows:

"The Japanese Naval Forces in the South Pacific, in close cooperation with the Japanese Expeditionary Army Forces in that region, have achieved a series of brilliant war results, completely frustrating the enemy's persistent counter-attacks. They have enhanced the national prestige at home and abroad by

(Continued on Page 2)

FOE THWARTED FROM PIERCING JAPANESE AREA

Battle Off Rennell Island Proves Helplessness of U.S. Navy

ENEMY'S HOPES BLASTED

Sad Defeat No Doubt Will Be Hidden From American Public, Says Hori

The great Japanese naval victory scored over the American fleet in the Battle off Rennell Island proves once again that invincible Japan has again thwarted the enemy from piercing the vast area now under the control of the Imperial Forces, declared Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, on Tuesday in commenting on the two-day engagement fought in the Solomons area on January 29 and 30 when a death blow was dealt to the pride of the American navy.

"As usual, this sad news will be kept away from the American public for some time as is the American custom in revealing their war losses," stated Mr. Hori.

Touching on the plight facing Australia and Chungking, the spokesman asserted that supplies from the Anglo-American camp will not come and that the recent Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca is nothing but a desert mirage of new promises having no real significance.

Following is Mr. Hori's statement:

Within less than a week after the Casablanca announcement, which boastfully promised the world the offensive of 1943, the Allies have been given their first eloquent but sad answer. The spectacular results achieved by our Imperial Navy Air Force in the Battle off Rennell Island on January 29 and 30 has blasted the inflated hopes of the Anglo-American camp and has proved again the utter futility of the enemy of ever breaking into the vast area now under the control of Japan.

It is most amusing to note that Navy Secretary Knox who had just completed a tour of the Pacific battle area proudly declared to the press at Honolulu, probably with a big Havana in his garrulous mouth: "The period of preparation is over. We have just begun to fight. We are ready to strike hard and we are going to strike hard." Then after chewing on his cigar he went on to say that "shipping losses are a great concern to Japan."

It seems that Secretary Knox made this outspoken boast at the very moment the most painful tragedy was befalling his fleet, which was battered so badly that it probably had no means of reporting the bad news. At any rate, Knox probably would be wishing now that he had kept his mouth shut. Meanwhile he had better get his bearings about who is "striking the hard blows" and who really should be concerned about the shipping losses.

Up to now, American radio stations have announced that there is "no news from the Solomons," and it may well be taken for granted again that the American people and their distrusting allies will be kept

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, February 3, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

American Brutality

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The brutal atrocities committed by the Americans in the fighting on Guadalcanal will never be forgiven. According to reports, the Americans laid severely wounded Japanese soldiers in a row and crushed them under a steam roller. On another occasion they shot at Japanese soldiers helplessly thrown into the sea from cutters. These actions are worse than the lynchings dealt to Negroes.

In the veins of Anglo-Saxons, who always mouth humanity, runs pirate-like brutality and a thirst for conquest based on a superiority complex. They look down upon the Chinese and though they now aid Chungking, they used to have a sign in an International Settlement park in Shanghai reading, "Dogs and Chinese keep out."

What ways should be taken to avenge American barbarity? Christianity says, "Love thine enemy," and the Mohammedans have only "the Koran and the sword." It is the Japanese spirit from time immemorial never to strike at the enemy unless the latter is incorrigible. Once the Japanese unsheathe their swords, they will destroy their enemy. That is the feeling held by our officers and men in Guadalcanal, and that is the indignant public opinion on the home front.

Indeed, the Japanese warriors are going through extreme hardships and privation beyond description. Still, they will not sheath their swords until they beat the enemy completely. Their wrath at the American bestiality is running high. Remember that Japanese Air Forces overlooked rescue boats floating around the scene where the Prince

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY AIR UNITS BLAST CHUNGKING'S OUTPOSTS IN LARGE OPERATIONS

Japanese Planes Bomb Enemy Forces in West And North River Areas

SMASH HEADQUARTERS

Results of One Week's Activities Show Foe Beaten at All Fronts

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 1.—Japanese Army Air Units in a series of raids between January 26 and February 1 on advance posts of the Chungking forces in the regions along the West River and North River blasted the enemy's headquarters and barracks and crushed concentrations of the enemy's mobile forces, it was learned today.

With its important military bases at Shiukwan, Kweilin and Wingon already destroyed by the Imperial Army's Air Forces at the beginning of this year, Chungking's attempt to rebuild its fighting forces and military establishments in the area has thus been completely frustrated.

The activities of the Japanese Army Air Forces during the week from January 26 to February 1 were as follows:

Yungyun Blown Up

January 26.—In a surprise raid on Yungyun, 61 kilometers southeast of Shiukwan, a Japanese bomber unit heavily bombed and set ablaze 60 buildings of the barracks belonging to the enemy's 158th Division located four kilometers to the northwest of that city. In addition, military establishments located to the south of that city were blasted. Another unit raided Shiuhing in the west-central part of Kwangtung Province, raining bombs at the headquarters and military facilities of the enemy's 64th Army.

January 27.—Defying severe cold weather, the Japanese Air Forces raided Hoyun, 70 kilometers to the north of Waichow, and inflicted heavy damages on the enemy's military establishments.

January 30.—One air unit raided Shiuhing for the second time and completely destroyed the enemy's headquarters there. Another unit attacked Fatkong, 100 kilometers to the south of Shiukwan, and set ablaze the enemy's barracks at six places.

January 31.—Braving severe cold and inclement weather, a unit attacked Tsingyuan and bombed the headquarters of the enemy's 158th Division there. Another unit raided Waichow, bombing and setting ablaze the warehouses along the river bank at several places.

February 1.—Despite extremely inclement weather with low clouds overhanging, the Army Air Forces took to low flying and heavily bombed Tsingyuan. Discovering some 300 mobile enemy forces 25 kilometers to the south of Szecheng, they bombed and machine-gunned the rapidly dispersing enemy troops to annihilate them.

Guerrillas, Reds Crushed

Domei

TSINAN, February 1.—Japanese Forces comprising the Nakamura, Nakayama, Kazama, Hayashi and Kunii Units, which opened punitive operations on January 9 against guerrilla and Communist forces infesting the lower part of the Old Yellow River basin in northern Shantung Province, have practically completely cleared these areas.

At Hsiaotsao, approximately 30 kilometers south of Litsing, a guerrilla force of 300 of the Third Battalion, the Shantung force, commanded by Yang Kow-fu was annihilated, while at Tachanghhwang about 12 kilometers east of Litsing, an enemy force of 400 was wiped out and its Commander, Chang Chia-lin, self-styled Governor of Shantung Province, was taken prisoner.

On January 25 in Wanglow sector lying south of Linyi, a Communist force of 800 belonging to the 8th Battalion which infested the border areas of Hopeh and Shantung Provinces under the command of Hsing Jen-pu was surrounded and severely defeated. Japanese Forces are continuing to expand their scope of operations in the Wutangtao districts.

Between January 9 and 30, the enemy left [illegible] bodies on the field

(Continued on Page 2)

Administration of Southern Areas Shows Solid Plans Set Up by Japan

Military Authorities Respecting Manners and Customs; Native Inhabitants Given More Rights in Conducting Affairs

The military authorities have disclosed in detail the policy which is followed in the military administration of affairs in the southern occupied regions. A feature of the policy is the stress which is put on the need of respecting the peculiar manners and customs of the regions in working out concrete measures for the operation of the policy.

The following is a description of the outlines of the program of administering the Southern Regions most of which has been in effect for some time.

Military administration is but one of the acts of supreme command. Thus, the Army is responsible for the enforcement of military administration. As a matter of principle, the conduct of military administration must be in accordance with the requirements of military and supreme command. In certain respects there is a close relationship between the military administration and the administration of national affairs. This is the reason for the arrangement under which the fundamental matters of military administration are decided at joint conferences of the Imperial Headquarters and the Government.

To Consult Ministries

As for matters of military administration connected with the disposal and control of economy, they will be dealt with on consultation with the various Ministries concerned through the liaison committee of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. In short, the system of military administration is so constituted as to make it possible for the will of the State to be reflected in the operation of the system. The systems of military administration in the various southern occupied regions are not uniform. They vary according to regions.

Generally speaking, the affairs in the Philippines and Burma are administered by the native residents under Japanese supervision. In other occupied regions, the military authorities hold themselves responsible for the management of affairs.

In each Army in the occupied regions, there is an inspectorate of military administration. The organization of these inspectorates is not the same. Generally, each inspectorate has seven bureaus; namely, general affairs, domestic affairs, justice, industry, financial affairs, traffic, and management of enemy properties. It recalls the central administrative machinery in Japan Proper.

There is a system of chief civil administrators. It corresponds to the local branch of a central administrative machinery. These chief civil administrators are functioning in the greater part of Java, Malai, Sumatra and Borneo.

P.I., Burma Affairs

In the Philippines and Burma, local affairs are attended to by the central administrative organs which are run by native residents. The military administration offices have branches in various places whose

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS RESISTING REDS AT STALINGRAD

Group Holding Out in Stronghold's Northern Section Against Great Odds

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 1.—After more than 10 weeks of fiercest fighting, a German group in the northern part of Stalingrad, divided over numerous strongholds, is still offering stubborn resistance. In the course of several successful enterprises carried out yesterday, it succeeded in holding its place and repulsing all attacks.

The German fighting group, compressed in the ruins of the former G.P.U. building in the southern sector of Stalingrad, according to information from informed quarters, was overpowered by superior Soviet forces after heroic resistance and after the last bullet was fired.

Details Not Announced

Details of the latest fighting activity of the southern group were not yet announced. Competent German quarters, however, with regard to the Soviet statements that Field-Marshal Paulus and his staff had been taken prisoner declare that it might be assumed that the Soviet news was incorrect the same as the enemy information of the last weeks alleging that Field-Marshal Paulus and his staff had fled. The last information from the southern German group fighting in Stalingrad stated that Field-Marshal Paulus had been badly wounded while fighting in the midst of his soldiers.

Falling short of ammunition in the early morning hours of January 31 the crews of the various strongpoints of the southern group which still were in possession of wireless transmitters sent their last greetings to Germany. The wireless message was transmitted at 7:15 a.m. from the command of Field-Marshal General Paulus as the last place of opposition of the southern group stating that the Bolshevists with superior forces were attacking the command and the wireless station must be destroyed. At 7:45 a.m. the last message was received stating: "Ge-

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY IMPERIALISM ATTACKED BY WANG

Nanking President Stresses Role of East Asia League on Opening Day Speech

Domei

NANKING, February 1.—President Wang Ching-wei, in his opening address of the second anniversary ceremony held here today of the All-China Council of the East Asiatic League, asserted that the League is destined to oppose the Anglo-American utilitarianism by upholding Oriental moral principles.

The Chief Executive, who is concurrently the chairman of the Council, emphasized that the Anglo-American utilitarianism is embodied in England's colonial policy, which culminated in her imperialistic exploitation of the Asiatics.

On the other hand, the Oriental moral principles upheld by the League call forth loyalty to States and love toward peoples. Thus he declared that the League consolidates unity among the constituent peoples and strengthens resistance against foreign aggression, he declared.

"The Hsinmin movement and the East Asiatic League are one," he asserted, "for the aims of the League should be accomplished with the spirit of the New Citizen's Movement."

The President reminded the audience that a real political independence of China can only be attained through the perfect realization of military alliance, economic coordination, and cultural exchange among the East Asiatic countries.

Purpose Is Outlined

Domei

NANKING, February 1.—The purpose of the Construction Ministry of the Executive Yuan is to make secure people's living and to further the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Chen Chun-hui, newly appointed Construction Minister, today on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony of the Construction, Foodstuff, and Social Welfare Ministries.

The duty of the Construction Ministry, he explained, is to promote

PEOPLE OF HOKKAIDO HELPING SCIENTISTS

Offer Not to Burn Stoves During Eclipse to Facilitate Observations

With the approach of the solar eclipse on February 5, the people of Hokkaido, even children, are enthusiastically cooperating with the scientists encamped in various places in Hokkaido to observe the phenomenon, states a Domei report from Kushiro.

A typical case is that of a certain resident in Akkeshi, where members of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory are stationed, who has willingly offered to remove his long chimney in order to furnish a better view of the eclipse to the observers.

People living in the vicinity where professors of the Tohoku Imperial University took their vantage positions, have agreed on their own accord not to burn their stoves despite the intense cold lest the smoke should hinder the observations on that day.

More than 50 scientists who are encamped at various places along the eastern coast of Hokkaido are busy in their spare time infusing the inhabitants with scientific knowledge.

For instance, professors of the Tokyo Imperial University and Kyoto Imperial University have given a series of lectures on the solar eclipse to a large number of miners of the Yubetsu Coal Mine and other mines.

Professors of the Tohoku Imperial University and other scientists who are stationed in Kushiro are occasionally giving lessons concerning the sun in the middle schools as well as the national primary schools in Kushiro city.

Foe Thwarted From Piercing Japanese Area

(Continued From Page 1)

in the dark for some time to come about the recent heavy losses—two battleships and three cruisers sunk, one battleship and one cruiser damaged and three fighter planes shot down—as is the established American custom in announcing United States war losses.

Despite the optimism of the Knox school, however, the futility even to dent Japan's position in her remotest outposts is being admitted in Anglo-American quarters, for the truth cannot be hidden long even under the tightest censorship.

Admits Slim Hope

Cyrill Falls, British military commentator, recently wrote in the London Illustrated News: "There is little hope that the Allies would ever recapture territories conquered by Japan." And in the same article he declared that "Australian-American successes in New Guinea were nil."

Time magazine observes that despite all efforts the Allies have made "no progress with the operations in the Pacific."

The steady deterioration of the American situation in the Pacific is becoming a source of desperate concern to the so-called United Nations camp whose members are feeling the pinch of adversity more and more, day by day.

Australians Worried

The Australian people are very much alarmed by the unfavourable tide of war close to their shores. Premier Curtin recently has been making frequent appeals to the United States for more aid. External Minister Evatt, speaking to the people of Australia a day or two ago, apparently without knowledge of the United States naval disaster, declared that Australia wants more aid from America to meet the "proper needs of the Southwest Pacific in relation to total war strategy." Whatever may be Knox's boasts or whatever may be the promise of Casablanca, the people of Australia might as well resign themselves to the hard fact that the aid they want will come, at best, only in a trickle, if any at all.

From Chungking which is reported to be greatly disappointed over the Casablanca meeting, the United Press reports: "China's armies will remain immobile until American transport facilities and other necessities move overland through Burma and it is generally believed here that the importance—the absolute necessity of re-opening the Burma Road before China strangles militarily and economically—is minimized elsewhere."

What goes for neglected Australia also goes for neglected Chungking and any other "ally" seeking American aid. Supplies from the vaunted "arsenal of democracy" will not be forthcoming. The desert rendezvous has proved to be, like all previous Roosevelt-Churchill get-togethers, nothing but a desert mirage of new promises and pledges which dazzle the eye of the fool but produce nothing real.

Preparing for the Eclipse

Japan's alert astronomers have set up their equipment at vantage points throughout the nation to observe one of nature's most awesome phenomena, the total eclipse. The above picture shows the complicated equipment which has been set up at Kushiro in Hokkaido, considered to be the best spot from where to catch the sun's temporary fade-out act. Reason for the tense anxiety of the nation's sky-gazers is the fact that the eclipse, which will come at 7:53 a.m., February 5, is the last total black-out for the next 90 years.

Co-Prosperity Leaders Recall Burma's Events At Friendship Meeting

Domei

RANGOON, February 1.—Amity and friendship prevailed at a tea party held here today from 3:30 p.m., attended by the Mayor of Rangoon, Burmese financial leaders, officers of the Burma Defense Corps, Japanese military authorities and representatives of Japanese business firms. During the course of the gathering, memorable events of the past were recalled including the organization of the Burma Independence Army (BIA), and battles which were fought in Rangoon and Mandalay. The gathering closed with everyone present renewing their assurances to cooperate fully in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Germans Resisting Reds at Stalingrad

(Continued from Page 1)

fechts-stand meldet sich ab! Heil dem Fuehrer!"

German panzer forces had an outstanding share in the successful defense of the Bolshevist tank attack in the area of the upper Donetz. In the course of these stubborn struggles a German panzer scored its 74th and 75th victory over the enemy tanks. This German panzer has been engaged with the same crew since June 1941 in the East and took part in the great battle of Lemberg, in the pocket battle of Uman, in the battle of annihilation of Kiev-Poltava as well as in the last phase of the victorious struggle in the area of Vyasma. The tank received the name "Veteran of the Eastfront." During this period its armaments were repeatedly reinforced while new tracks were fitted on.

In the severe struggle southwest of Voronesh a group of the infantry regiment first held a salient strongpoint for several days despite the fact that the group had been encircled by the Soviets without receiving any supplies. When the ammunition went low the group in a strength of 400 grenadiers fought its way in embittered struggles against superior Soviet forces together with all their wounded and arms toward the German lines, fighting so cleverly that they reached the German formation that had set out to relieve the group without suffering great losses.

Huge Soviet Losses

BERLIN, February 1.—The exorbitant losses of men suffered by the Bolshevists in their nonstop mass attacks against the German lines are revealed in a report, made by a German grenadier regiment that is fighting southeast of Lake Ilmen.

The German grenadiers in that sector counted altogether 10,500 dead Bolshevists who were killed within three weeks in the course of their abortive storms against the German positions.

Enemy Imperialism Attacked by Wang

(Continued From Page 1)

and develop three great undertakings—traffic, river conservancy work, and municipal construction—there contributing to the strengthening of the national effort so necessary for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

He continued that "traffic is the foundation of construction, river conservancy is a requisite for increased production, and the municipal construction is the basis of traffic and economy—each being necessary in the national construction.

"We are firmly determined to make every possible effort to discharge such an epoch-making mission."

Concerning the concrete plans, he added that the river-conservancy will be positively carried out on the basis of the established program.

Regarding the establishment of cities and towns, its Minister emphasized that proper plans will be mapped out respectively by central and local authorities to be put into practice in separate times.

As regards traffic, present facilities should be completed first but their future enlargement and expansion is also planned, he added.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

of Wales was sunk and did not machine-gun them.

There was a time when the Red Cross spirit or the spirit manifested by knighthood was possessed by American or British troops. This is no longer exists today. Not the slightest trace of this is visible on Guadalcanal. Now is the time for Japan to apply the song "Not to stop our war until the enemy is crushed" to the American devils on Guadalcanal and the Aleutians to console the souls of our gallant dead.

Governors' Parley Ends

Domei

HSINKING, February 2.—Manchoukuo's wartime policy with special stress on increased production of farm products and on distribution of vital commodities was fully discussed during the Provincial Governors' Conference which ended its sessions yesterday. This conference the first convened this year, had been in session since January 30.

Shipbuilding School Set

To train shipbuilding technicians, the first shipbuilding technical school in Tokyo of middle grade will be founded by the Tokyo Prefectural Office in April, it was officially disclosed today. Classes will be given at the Tokyo Prefectural Technical College, Suido-bashi, Hongo. Eighty boys who have graduated from the national school will be accepted for a regular course of four years.

JAPAN SUPERIOR IN KEY SUPLIES

(Continued From Page 1)

posed Foreign Trade Corporation, Mr. Kishi said:

"The Government intends to formulate a large-scale material mobilization plan embracing the Greater East Asia Sphere and the Foreign Trade Corporation is the machinery that will carry out that plan. With the establishment of this corporation, we expect the interchange of materials within the Greater East Asia Sphere to be carried on smoothly.

"The fields of activity of the new organization are restricted for the time being because the southern regions are still under military administration. The ideal sta would be for the corporation to operate throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The list of materials to be handled will be made as comprehensive as possible, but salt and tobacco, which are Government monopolies, will, of course, not be included. Rice also will outside the scope of operations of the new body, because it is under a special account. But these special items are few and the goods to be handled by the corporation will cover an extremely wide range.

Close Contact With Overseas

"Enforcement of planned trade requires close contact with the overseas areas. For this purpose various machinery will be provided in accordance with the circumstances on the spot, so that there will be organic operation of trade.

"It would be desirable to absorb the various foreign trade organizations into the Foreign Trade Corporation but it seems, doubtful, at least at present, whether the corporation would be capable of doing so. We shall give further thought to this matter.

"The Government is well aware that persons who have been engaged in foreign trade owe whatever success they have made of their undertakings to their varied experience and abilities. Thus the corporation will try to give them as much play as possible. But adjustments in the existing foreign trade enterprises will be essential although we shall make good use of talent where found."

Asked whether the Government did not intend to set up a special exchange system and to unify the supervision and guidance of foreign trade administration, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya replied:

"A special account is provided to avoid burdening the Foreign Trade Corporation with losses due to price differences in the course of barter between various areas. The procedures will be simplified so as to obviate impairment of the corporation's functions. The special yen has been provided to serve as a common denominator in the exchange of materials between various areas, freely circulating among them and thus contributing to the flow of goods."

Kazuo Aoki, Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs, amplified the foregoing by saying:

"Foreign trade plans within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be systematic not only in relations between our country and the southern regions but also between the southern regions themselves. The Government aims at closer contact in this respect and the most rational operation of trade conceivable.

"The various trade agencies in the occupied areas are well-organized to some extent. Hereafter the capital power and distribution system of the people there will be considered in building up a splendid organization.

Industrial Land Planning

"Much progress has been made in industrial land planning. A plan has already been adopted by the Greater East Asia Inquiry Commission and definite steps are being taken on the basis of the policy adopted by that body, namely, fit industry for fit locality. The strategic and defense angle, of course, was stressed above all but economic and industrial factors have also been taken into account. The work at hand is to increase productivity. Concrete measures are being adopted in regard to the fiber and dry goods industries. High price would hinder the smooth interchange of goods and as this is a problem that has a bearing on the living of the people and peace and order in the occupied areas, no stone will be left unturned in the search for the most effective measures to combat it. The question is being studied both from the currency and goods angles. In Central and South China, the Chungking fapi has been completely ousted by the Central Reserve Bank note and prices there have been controlled also by financial means. These efforts have, on the whole, been quite successful."

In reply to more questions on the purport and relations of the proposed Foreign Trade Corporation, Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi said:

"Now that we have abandoned laissez-faire economy and are concentrating all our efforts on increasing the fighting strength of our nation, foreign trade must be carried on primarily from the point of view of national policy. It is for this reason that a Foreign Trade Corporation must be established. Its sphere of activity includes Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Germany and Italy. It will deal with the Chinese merchants in the south so long as they will cooperate with Japan."

The session rose 3:39 p.m. after referring the three bills to a committee.

ADMINISTRATION IN SOUTH OUTLINED

(Continued From Page 1)

business is to see that local affairs are administered properly.

In two States in Java and in the Shan State in Burma, the men who have hitherto performed the functions of a squire are called upon to attend to local affairs. They are under Japanese supervision.

It is the policy of the civil administration offices to appoint officials of various Ministries and civilians of ability to various posts and officials and civilians from Japan Proper already are filling such posts.

Some important positions in the whole system of military administration are occupied by officers. This is necessitated by the fact that there must be the closest unity between the military administration and military operations, especially at a time when there is a possibility that counter-offensive operation may be staged by the enemy against the occupied regions in the future.

The establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry has not affected the military administration in the least fundamentally. As has been pointed out, the military administration is closely connected with the administration of national affairs. There are several phases in which the military administrative machineries require to be helped by the civil directions machinery. These are of matters related to parts of the Greater East Asia area, inclusive of Japan Proper, other than the occupied regions, and investigations and studies concerning plans for the future. Moreover, these are matters whose nature is such as to make it proper to arrange for the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry to attend to them itself. This is the explanation of why there has been created in the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry a liaison committee whose business is to examine plans for the economic development of the Southern Regions and the adjustment of economy in the regions, and why it has been arranged for the Ministry to have the supervision of the South Development Institute, a sort of training school for persons to engage in the development of the southern occupied regions.

To Respect Customs

Some of the principles to be followed in the conduct of military administration in the occupied regions are given below:

1. The manners and customs of the occupied regions are to be respected by the military administrative authorities in the performance of their functions. An ideal administration is possible where the authorities have grasped the hearts of the residents. The maintenance of peace and order and the speedy acquirement of resources, which are the principal objects of the military administrations in the Southern Regions are things which become attainable when the authorities have the close cooperation of the residents. The first thing the military administrator in the Southern Regions is required to do is to have great respect for the customs of the regions. He is warned against writing regulations without making a deep study of the history and character of the race and forcing manners and customs upon the residents which are unfit for the conditions among them.

With regard to religions in the Southern Regions, it is the policy of the military administration to give as much protection as possible to them as far as they are not harmful. This policy is based on the fact that the native residents of the regions are for the most part extremely religious by nature. The religious customs of the regions are also to be held in respect by the military administrative authorities.

With regard to the men who have been looked up to as squires in the Southern Regions, special care is taken by the authorities in dealing with them, in view of the fact that they have hitherto been important in the religious and political life of the residents of the regions. The authorities take care not to meddle in the private affairs of the men.

With regard to Japanese who hold offices in the military administrative machinery or who are engaged in the development of the Southern Regions, they are guided by the authorities to behave toward the native residents with whom they mingle in a manner becoming subjects of the Empire. It is the desire of the authorities to preclude unscrupulous Japanese undoing their work as such Japanese have undone the work achieved by administrators in regions inhabited by races other than the Japanese.

2. The policy of the military administrators in the Southern Regions is to make sure of what remains of the old administrative machinery. They use special care not to introduce unnecessary reforms in existing administrative organs. Their idea is to achieve the object of military administration through the employment of as many native residents as possible in the operation of the machinery and limiting the Japanese manning the machinery to the smallest possible number.

3. The policy followed in the military administration of the Southern Regions is to have the various races inhabiting these regions cooperate voluntarily with the Japanese authorities and acquire the habit of sharing their joys and sorrows with the Japanese. The authorities take care not to spread academic or impractical ideas or improvised forms of culture among the residents. They are endeavoring to let the residents learn to entrust themselves to the Japanese.

As for Chinese merchants in the Southern Regions, efforts are made by the Japanese authorities to make them cooperate with them in ways consonant with the conditions in the regions where they happen to live. The authorities make a point of recognizing the economic activities of those Chinese merchants, who have willingly submitted to Japanese rule.

With regard to Indians in the Southern Regions, the Japanese authorities are trying to have them gain a good understanding of the fact that Japan does not regard the Indians as enemy subjects although its forces are attacking India. They mete out severe punishment to those Indians who would not trust Japan. As for those Indians who have accepted Japanese rule, the way is opened for them to have them be usefully employed. It goes without saying that the authorities are doing everything possible to give them the right sort of treatment to the Indians in the Souhern Regions.

4. Efforts are made by the authorities to avoid uniformity in the administration of affairs in the Southern Regions. It is their policy to see that the regions develop industrially and economically according to their peculiar conditions. Care is taken to have the native residents know for a certainty what Japan expects of the regions.

5. The utilization of native manpower is one of the points carefully considered in working out measures for the development of the Southern Regions. In order to attain a high degree of efficiency in the exploitation of southern resources, it has been arranged for the organization and talent of civilians to be utilized in the work. There is nothing to show that those civilians who have been allowed to participate in the development of the regions have been given special rights in the regions or are to get them in the future. These civilians believe in the policies of the Government and pride themselves upon serving national interests in getting employment in southern development.

Availing Foes' Lands

6. As for enemy properties in the regions, they are being utilized to promote the phenomenal expansion of Japan's fighting power. There are no foundations for fear that these enemy properties may be converted into special rights after the war. Plans are carried out to use the enemy properties in a manner which will benefit the entire nation.

7. There is no need to dwell on the importance of the power of sea transportation. Facilities for marine transportation are a vital factor in the development of the Southern Regions. Every method is tried of using southern materials in expanding the nation's sea transportation power.

8. The financial affairs in the southern occupied regions are managed so that the regions will share in the cost not only of military administration but also in defending the regions.

Dr. Ba Maw Sets Example for Burmese In Physical Culture With 4-Mile Hike

Domei

RANGOON, January 31.—Three hundred Burmese, singing merrily and in vigorous spirit, were seen striding with a swinging gait down the road leading from the city to Vitoria Lake at dawn Sunday, it was reported today.

Included among the group were Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Administrator of Burma, Hla Pe, Director of Commerce and Industry and Ba Ulin, Director of Education, who were setting the example for the Burmese that physical culture constitutes the primary basis for the construction of a new nation.

Arriving at the lake after a four mile hike, Dr. Ba Maw immediately changed into shorts and participated in such sports as baseball, tennis, and football. Following these sport events, the gathered people enjoyed themselves by swimming in the lake.

Following the lunch, which was enjoyed in picnic fashion, the group, seated in a circle, listened to the Chief Administrator's talk in which he urged them to do their bit in public service in order to enhance the consolidation of the Greater East Asia Sphere together with the construction of a new Burma.

In response, the group enthusiastically expressed their determination to carry out the Chief Administrator's request.

China's Role in War Is Stressed by Lin In Address at Canton

Domei

CANTON, January 30.—Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government who is now on a visit here, emphasized the unflagging determination of the National Government to fight the war to a victorious end in close concert with Japan before an audience of over 3,000 Japanese soldiers and residents yesterday evening. He enthusiastically spoke for one hour under the title of "China's Participation in the War and the New National Campaign," and greatly impressed his audience.

Army Planes Blast Chungking Outposts

(Continued From Page 1)

of battle, 463 were taken prisoners, while booty taken by the Japanese Forces consisted of one heavy machine gun, four light machine guns, and 732 rifles. It was also revealed that the Japanese Forces meanwhile captured two enemy supply depots and also destroyed one enemy armament center.

HONGKONG MAKES PLANS TO BAN OPIUM SMOKING

Will Be Abolished Within Next 10 Years, Says Governor-General

Domei

HONGKONG, February 2.—Opium-smoking will be totally abolished from Hongkong within the coming decade, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, told Chinese reporters during an interview here yesterday.

"Sometime ago," he pointed out, "the Hongkong Government-General promulgated an ordinance prohibiting the use of opium. By so doing, the administration aimed at prohibiting the use of this vicious narcotic by the citizens as well as gradually reducing the daily rations allowed opium addicts to completely eliminate opium-smoking in Hongkong during the next ten years.

"In the near future", he added, "we are planning to invite from Japan physicians well experienced in opium problems to help in the enforcement of the new opium policy more thoroughly."

KOBE INDIANS HOLD MEET

Manghanmal Named President of Silk Merchants' Body

At the meeting held by the Indian Silk Merchants' Association of Kobe on January 29 in the Association Hall, new officers for this year were elected with S. Manghanmal of T. Melvani and Company named president, while the chair of vice-presidency was given to T. G. Malkani of Hotchand Khemchand and Company. Yusuf Dama was named secretary, and B. J. Shroff, the treasurer.

Members appointed to the committee were T. Tharumal, B. J. Tharani, Hassam Hirji, D. M. Masrani and D. Valiram. Tolaram Sonney and Habib Shivji were elected honorary auditors.

Italy Hails Feat Of Japanese Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

smashing the enemy fleet off Rennell Island, and the people behind the guns are deeply moved.

"The House of Peers hereby wishes to express hearty felicitations on the great victory won by the Imperial Navy and at the same time offers its deepest condolence to the spirits of those who sacrificed their lives in that battle."

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CORRECTION

Contents	Number	Owners	Consignor	Consignee
"Vermicelli	100 b/s	Chue Hing Foo	Tung Yick Chang	Chue Hing Foo"

The 60th line from top in a notice of Saseho Prize Court appearing in the Nippon Times dated January 26, 1943 and numbered 15,743, on the 2nd page, should read:

Contents	Number	Owners	Consignor	Consignee
"Vermicelli	100 b/s	Chue Hing Foo	Tung Hua	Chue Hing Foo"

When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Surroundings
At Kobe's finest hotel
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TOR HOTEL, KOBE
K. YUASA, President A. MILDNER, Manager

REW'S DUTY HEAVY N AIRCRAFT CARRIER

Men Are Ever Ready to Crush Enemy, Each Silently Doing His Part

By **HIROSHI OKAMOTO**
Of the Navy Press Corps

ON BOARD AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER:—The aircraft carrier today again rides over the waves of the Pacific. At first glance, this huge warship, plowing through the waves at high speed, is an awkward sight, with her numerous fixtures casting a menacing granite-like shadow, and her white-clad, silent crew, moving noiselessly about like laborers digging stones from the rocky hillside. But these sailors, who bear upon their shoulders the future victory of the nation, never hesitate for a moment to throw down their very lives in the performance of their duty.

These men never leave the side of their assigned craft for a moment, checking the motors, sleeping and eating under the wings. At all hours of the day, in the midst of battle and between combats, they are constantly on their toes, tending to the minute details unknown to the layman.

On a carrier four men are assigned to each craft, two at the wings and two at the wheels. Those at the wheels, known as 'drag-holders' or 'drag-tenders,' are in charge of the triangular pieces, called drags which hold the wheels in place just before the take-off. The task of 'drag-holder,' the first assignment for the youthful newcomer, is not an easy one, requiring much training. For, the young body must withstand the wind from the spinning propeller, the turning motor and the speeding carrier all at once.

The tale is often told of a 'drag-holder' on a certain carrier. The aircraft were soaring into the sky one by one. The well-trained 'drag-holder' pulled the block from under the wheel, and in the same instant, flattened himself on the deck. But, in that split second, the lithe body of the lad slipped at the impact from the terrific wind. Two pieces of drags floated like balloons into the air, followed by the feather-like body, which sailed over the railing and disappeared. Later, when picked up by a patroling submarine in the vicinity, the lad, without a scratch, was holding rightly under his arm the two drags.

The elevator-tender, who has in his charge the manipulation of the elevator between the flight deck and the lower deck, comprises another indispensable part of the crew of the carrier. Just as the guns of the battleships spurt out their deadly loads, so the elevators of the carrier brings up the vital machines which play such an important part in the battle.

It was during the midst of the Coral Sea Battle. A swirling squall enveloped the huge warship, preventing the enemy plane, hovering in the thick cloud overhead, from swooping down to attack. The storm was exceptionally long and violent. The torrent of rain swept over the deck of the vessel. In the middle of this furious squall, a fighter plane was discharged from the carrier, which was navigating in the face of the gale. The rain beat down upon the exposed body of the elevator tender like bullets, as he tightly gripped the controls and glared at the craft awaiting a break in the storm. The man later revealed that it was only after the enemy plane had crashed into the sea just afore the ship that he felt for the first time the shivering coldness of the rain.

Another group in the crew of the carrier is the plane-tender, who has as his duty the care of the fuselage and motors. When the plane returns from a mission, this group is the first to jump forward from the waiting post to tend to its checking and reconditioning. As soon as the pilot climbs down from his cabin, the craft is pushed on to the elevator, taken below to the lower deck, cleaned, the motor examined, the tanks refueled, and prepared carefully for its next mission before being turned over again into the hands of the pilot.

The vessel, one day, was tossing about, a victim of the angry sea. For certain reasons, the planes had to be kept ready on the upper deck in spite of the rough waves, which had begun to roll since early noon. Several men, clad in rain-coats, clung with all their might to the wheels and wings of each plane, securely anchoring it in the face of the beating wind. Silently, like millstones, they hung on to the precious machines by turns, for 18 hours, until the next day dawned.

Chekiang Plans Peace Body

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, January 30.—A resolution for the establishment of a Chekiang Peace Preservation Headquarters was adopted by the Chekiang Provincial Government recently. The conferees decided to appropriate $10,000 to make preparations for the projected Headquarters.

CHINA MARCHES TO WAR

A Mighty New Army Has Been Forged Under the Brilliant Leadership of President Wang Ching-wei—An Army Built on the Ideals of Justice

Out of the ashes of the embittered, war-torn country that was China under the domination of Chiang Kai-shek has risen a new China, a China built anew on the far-sighted principles advocated by that great leader, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a nation dedicated to peace and friendship with its neighbors, a nation devoted to the creation of a Greater East Asia.

China's army is rapidly being modernized, equipped with the latest mechanical weapons. Within the brief span of three years since the National Government of China returned to Nanking, hard, vigorous training has whipped the army into excellent shape, has made it a real fighting force.

Inspired by the brilliant victories scored at Hawaii, off Malai, off the Solomons and in the South Pacific by the Japanese Navy, China's young navy is undergoing incessant, gruelling training, the sort of training which is the basis of all great navies.

Left: Infantry units of the National Government charge forward behind a tank in practice maneuvers. Right: Target practice aboard a Chinese warship.

Japanese Riflemen Down One Enemy Plane While on Guard Duty Near Chindwin River

Japanese soldiers, of an undisclosed unit, on guard duty along the banks of the Chindwin River, near the Indo-Burmese border, shot down an enemy plane with rifle fire, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent.

While the Japanese soldiers were on guard duty in the sweltering heat at about 3:30 p.m. on January 16, two enemy fighter planes of the Hurricane type swooped down into their midst and strafed them with deadly machine gun fire.

The Japanese immediately took up their positions and returned fire with a light machine gun and rifles, which they unerringly aimed at the engines of the attacking planes.

Finally one shot from a rifle found its mark in a vulnerable spot in one of the planes which, after bursting into flames, crashed helplessly into a nearby field.

The pilot of the other Hurricane fighter, apparently terrified at the plight of his co-attacker, immediately turned the nose of his plane and fled from the scene.

When the Japanese soldiers approached the burning enemy plane, they found two of the crew members dead, but the third had escaped injury and was attempting to run away. His attempt was in vain, for with the help of the cooperative native inhabitants who had arrived on the scene, he was soon made captive. The prisoner was reported to have expressed his astonishment and praise at the accurate marksmanship of the Japanese.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT ENTERS PEAK AT Y.C.A.C.

Most of Participants Reach Third Round and Semi-Finals

Twenty-two matches were played over the weekend in the annual badminton tournament of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club and most of the surviving participants have reached the third round and semi-final stages. A number of upsets occured during the two days play as some of the favored couples were eliminated by comparative beginners.

In the ladies' championship singles Miss Eymard advanced into the semi-finals by eliminating Miss R. Eymard in two straight sets by the score of 15/9 and 15/7. Miss H. Lord eked out a narrow victory over Mrs. Brigel by the scores of 2/15, 15/8 and 15/5 while Miss Hardvedal won from Mrs. Mariani 15/6 and 15/4. A major upset occured in the ladies' handicap singles when Miss H. Lord won an unexpected victory over Hiss Hardvendal by the scores of 15/7 and 15/2.

The winner was in brilliant form and her accurate smashes kept her opponent away from the net. Miss Prohaska and Harriss who were considered to have a chance in the championship mixed doubles were eliminated after a hectic three set battle by the Miss Albeck and Rodriguez combination. The winner's took the first set 21/19 dropped the second 18/21 but rallied strongly in the final frame to take it by a 21/6 score. Miss Eymard and Weiss lived up to expectations by defeating Miss Brigel and R. daSilva by the scores of 21/12 and 21/14. The winning pair displayed fine team-work and their play on the whole was too good for their inexperienced opponents.

In the mixed handicap doubles Miss Prohaska and Harriss took a two set victory over Mrs. Brigel and J. Longy. The winners took the first set handily by a 21/10 score but they had to go all out in the second set to take it 21/19. Miss C. Eymard and Weiss defeated Miss Lord and Planas by the scores of 21/13 and 21/4. The losers who were expected to make a good showing in this match were completely off form and their opponent had little difficulty in running out in straight sets. Miss Hardvendal and G. Agajan won from Miss R. Eymard and Kaufmann by the scores of 21/15 and 21/12.

The losers put up a plucky fight but their opponents proved just a little too good for them. Another upset occurred when Mrs. Bouvard and D. Dentici eliminated Miss Albeck and Rodriguez in a match that went the full three sets. After losing the first set by 21/13 the losers came back strong to even the count by taking the second frame 21/15. With both Mrs. Bouvard and Dentici playing a fine retrieving game they upset the dope by taking the final frame by the score of 21/-1.

All the favorites came through with victories in the men's open event, G. Agajan winning from Planas in two sets, 15/12 and 15/7 while J. Boixo disposed of J. da Silva by the scores of 15/5 and 15/12. Eymard also advanced into the next round when he received a W/O from N. Petroff.

In the men's handicap singles Planas took the measure of Kaufmann by the scores 15/7 and 15/8. E. Eymard encountered some difficulty in defeating Eastlake who played up well to carry his opponent to the full three sets. F. Eastlake also won from E. da Silva by the scores of 15/4 and 15/11. J. Longy obtained a W/O from N. Petroff.

Some close games were played in the men's championship doubles but all the favorites managed to advance into the next round. Boixo and Eymard won from J. daSilva and Planas by 21/12 and 21/10 while Weiss and Harriss eliminated Longy and Cornu by 21/16 and 21/18. The losers fully extended their opponents and Cornu was outstanding, especially in the second set. G. Agajan and Rodriguez took a W/O from Petroff and R. daSilva. In the men's handicap doubles the Agajan brothers met with strong opposition from the Eastlake combination. After dropping the first set by a 21/11 score they regained their touch to run out by the scores of 21/14 and 21/12. J. daSilva and Weiss defeated the Boixos in straight sets, 21/14 and 21/18.

Japanese Colonizers Depart

Two parties, one consisting of 25 members who will settle in Hsinan, and the second of 44 members who will colonize in Manchoukuo left Tokyo recently, reports the Tokyo Shimbun. Prior to their departure, a send-off ceremony was solemnly held at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

PANAMA MISTREATS INTERNED JAPANESE

Atrocities Through Pressure From Anglo-Saxon Powers Told by Repatriate

Hate, as exemplified and abetted by the United States and Britain, now has spread to the small Central and South American countries, according to Yoshitaro Amano, who was interned in Panama upon the outbreak of the war, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

By threats and empty promises, the Anglo-Saxon powers have compelled these small countries to commit the most repulsive atrocities against Japanese internees, murdering them on the flimsiest pretext and forcing them to do shameful work, Mr. Amano said.

Upon the outbreak of the war, Japanese in Panama were jammed into prisoners' vans and taken to jails where they were thrown into small cement cells without a bed or chair, he said.

The next day the Japanese internees were taken out and forced to do manual labor. Mr. Amano said he was made to fill up the holes of the latrines and to load dirt on trucks with his bare hands.

Mr. Amano said that one of the Japanese who was interned with him, Yakuji Ochi, was suffering from cancer of the tongue but received no medical treatment until he died from neglect in a hospital.

Mr. Amano now resides at 234 Sannomiya, Hommoku, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

BIG SWINDLE IN U.S. FIRM

Copper Company Charged With Manipulations in Soviet Order

STOCKHOLM.—The big United States copper firm, Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, which was charged by Attorney-General Francis Biddle with fraudulent manipulations in connection with an armament order for the Soviet Union recently pleaded guilty, it was reported from Washington.

Five leading employees of the firm involved in the fraud were dismissed, while the management announced that the amount involved amounted to $6,000,000.

Pupils Buy Rice Field

The Takahisa-mura National School in Ibaraki Prefecture is looking forward to turning out expert farmers by the next school season, reports the Tokyo Shimbun. It was learned that the school recently came into possession of a small patch of rice field. The money to purchase it was donated by the village headman, Shoichi Terakado, and a businessman, Tatsunosuke Okada.

Air Equipment School

Graduation ceremonies of the Military Aeronautical Equipment School at Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture, were held Saturday. Three members of the graduating class were presented with medal awards of the Inspector-General of Military Aviation for excellent scholastic standings.

MEDICOS TO LAUNCH HEALTH MOVEMENT

Medical Practioners' Association Prepared to Improve Physical Stamina of Nation

With the appointment of Dr. Ryukichi Inada by the Government, the Japan Medical Practitioners' Association is now prepared to launch a vigorous health improvement campaign, according to the Asahi.

The following questions and answers concerning the mission and activities of the organization were exchanged between the newly selected president and Asahi correspondent.

Question: What changes will take place in the character of the organization? What will be the development in the medical profession?

Answer: The Association, which in the past had been considered merely an assemblage of fellow physicians, will endeavor to achieve the purpose for which it was established, that of serving the good of the public. Each doctor will exert his utmost for serving the nation in improving the physical stamina of the 100,000,000 Japanese nationals, protecting pregnant women and infants, exterminating tuberculosis and in raising the sanitation standard of the workers. In this connection, the doctors must discard their past practise of simply administering to the sick, and must endeavor for the complete recovery of their patients as soon as possible so that they may resume their posts in the nation's industrial production. For this purpose, we shall cooperate with the government for guidance in the training and education of the physicians, striving for the enhancement of the medical profession.

Question: In what manner will you guide the health of the people?

Answer: As the necessity for physicians to enter more intimately into the lives of the people about him, exists, a practising physician should be prepared to shoulder the responsibility of looking after the health of all those living in his community. Of course, the association will take various measures with regard to this point, and also on the policy of full and earnest cooperation of doctors, especially in connection with physical examinations, and examinations of infants and expectant mothers.

Question: How soon can villages without medical facilities be properly provided with competent doctors?

Answer: If the doctors really awaken to the mission of the medical profession, the present concentration of doctors in the cities can probably be corrected. The association plans as a temporary step to form a "volunteer medical corps" to make regular rounds of the villages.

Question: What about the training of doctors?

Answer: We would like the practicing physicians to become fully acquainted with the ever advancing progress medical science is making, to accomplish this, we shall conduct study meetings as well as attempt to bring about closer ties between the university and the doctors. Another plan would be the establishment of research laboratories and libraries by the various physicians' organizations.

Question: Will medical treatment fees be lowered?

Answer: Although the fees charged for treatments will be left up to the individual doctors, the association in collaboration with the authorities will attempt to bring about a fair regulation.

Shanghailanders Making Preparations To Celebrate Coming Chinese New Year

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 31.—Shanghai, in accordance with the traditional Chinese calendar, is about to welcome the New Year and paradoxically enough there is nothing to indicate that this is the same city which a year or so ago was dominated by Anglo-American influences. The populace is joyfully preparing for the New Year in the century-old Chinese fashion everywhere even in the International Settlement.

With assurance of the return of the various foreign concessions including the International Settlement to the Nanking Government in the near future and with China proclaimed now as an active partner of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, it is small wonder that the millions of Chinese in this metropolis, once known as the "Paris of the East," should be so jubilant in preparing for the New Year full of bright prospects.

Markets with plenty of foodstuffs including abundant supply of rice cakes, dried fish, ducks, roast pigs, watermelon seeds, candied lotus roots and other commodities are daily thronged with housewives making preparations for the coming holidays.

Prices of foodstuffs are surprisingly low compared with the usual year-end and this, it is understood, is in keeping with the instructions of the competent authorities. Canned goods with Anglo-American labels are conspicuously absent while those of Japanese labels are found in every grocery store.

As the New Year is ushered in with bursting firecrackers after the traditional Chinese fashion, seasonal greeting will be exchanged either in Chinese or with "Akemashite Omedeto" in Japanese.

Everyone is eagerly trying to learn this little bit for Japanese greeting, not merely as a fad but as an accomplishment in keeping with the growing relations between the two active partners in the War of Greater East Asia.

Wang Assumes New Post

C.P.S.

PEKING, January 30.—Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, has assumed the concurrent post of Director-General of Reconstruction. This step was necessitated by the death of Yin Tang following a protracted illness.

Kansai Notes

The Kansai Express Railway Company, capitalized at ¥139,970,000 and representing the amalgamation of the former corporation of the same name and the Osaka Express Railway Company came into being on February 1 to contribute materially toward augmenting traffic capacity between Osaka and Nagoya and between Osaka and Ise and vicinity.

"Some Masters of Modern French Music" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Marcel Robert, director of the Franco-Japanese Institute of Kansai, at the Institute at Higashi Ichijo, Yoshida, Kyoto, on February 9 beginning at 7:30 p.m. The lecture will be on the music of Ernest Chausson, Henri Duparc and Vincent d'Indy.

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SEPPUKU ACT SAVED INVENTOR, INVENTION

Stirring Episode Told in Life Of Magane Ando Who Made The Kawagoe Loom

By SHUTARO HOSHIKAWA
Translated by Kenichi Otsuka

There was an abundance of sunshine all over the garden, and the reflection made the room bright. Magane Ando, bursar of the Kawagoe clan, sat erect before his desk, his eyes closed. He may, or may not, have been doing some thinking. From the bush aross the garden came frequent songs of nightingales.

This was how he had spent the last four days. He had been absent from his duties at the court on a plea of illness since his suggestion met with the opposition of the directors of the clan.

"We appreciate your motive to relieve the clan from its reduced circumstances. That's all very well. But what good would it do to invent a new loom with three times the productivity of the ordinary loom. Mark my words, good quality textiles of very well-known brands are being produced in the neighboring towns of Hachioji, Chichibu and Isezaki and they have been firmly established there for goodness knows how long. Who in the world would take a fancy for textiles of a totally unknown brand woven by inexperienced housewives of samurai families? No, sir, we are not going to adopt your suggestion and further endanger our finances. No joking."

Such was the verdict of Sazaemon Annaka, one of the directors.

Magane often repeated these words and was as often excited. He had just repeated them that moment.

Someone announced himself aloud at the door. Magane opened his eyes. They were clear eyes. He was now calm.

"Morishita-sama is here to say that the lord is going to take a long-distance jaunt on horseback and wishes you to follow him. What answer shall I give?" reported Shizu, his wife

"H'm . . . Tell him I will come."

A look of delight came over her face. She thought the outing would be diverting to her husband and dissipate his gloom.

"His lordship is already at Sambonmatsu, where he is waiting for you," she added as she left.

"I see. Make preparations."

Magane rose, and clapped his hands.

"Anything for me, sir?" inquired Hachisuke, the lackey, half bowing.

"Prepare the horse for me. I'm going out to follow his lordship."

The Ride

Refreshing was the gentle late spring breeze that caressed their cheeks. The lord and his retinue passed through Noda and proceeded to Ota. The farmers they came across on the way saluted the party with a prostration.

Rows upon rows of barley fields spread before them. Larks were singing everywhere. The barleys were ripe, but had not colored up yet. The Futago and Buko mountains were in mist, only their tops visible.

Coming to Okutomi, the party turned to the right, when, all of a sudden, Lord Suketomo whipped his horse. Instantly, it burst out galloping at full speed. The other 15 followed.

The hoofs of the 16 galloping horses sent up white dust from the ground.

Lord Suketomo was a master horseman. Soon he outdistanced his followers, except one, who barely managed to keep pace. He was Magane Ando.

"Just like Magane," the lord thought to himself.

Magane was the best horseman among the retainers of the Kawagoe clan. The horse was not par excellence, but what the horse lacked the rider more than made up for.

Lord Suketomo brought his horse to a halt on reaching the bank of the Iruma River. Presently, Magane caught up. But the other 14 were totally lost to sight.

"Come close, Magane. I want to have a chat with you. The court would be too public, you know." Lord Suketomo was in good humor.

Magane drew close, but kept a respectful distance from his master. The pair trotted along, hearing the swift current of the river and occasional songs of halcyons.

"How about the loom, Magane? You are still at it, I suppose."

"Ha! . . ." Magane hesitated. Totally dejected since his suggestion was vetoed, he had left off his plan.

"Heed not those sticklers for convention. You go ahead with what you believe to be right!"

Magane could see that the lord was favorable to the plan.

"You no doubt know," the lord went on, "that the Gunnai textiles of Koshu, the Yonezawa textiles of Ushu and the silk crepe of Shirakawa, now well-established, all had their beginning in the inexperienced hands of housewives of samurai families. Today the retainers of those clans are all well off. The secret of their success was simply that they thought out something new, something unknown elsewhere."

Suketomo put particular emphasis on the last words, which came home to Magane.

Currency had become the nucleus of the economic fabric. Yet the samurai had only their stipends (in the form of rice) to fall back on, which was why they were hard up.

Kawagoe, being contiguous to Yedo, became the center of the "currency" economic life. The infiltration of the luxurious ways of living of the merchant class made it increasingly difficult for the samurai class to carry on.

"Something has got to be done to relieve the financial stringency. Unless the retainers can be assured of a living, the clan cannot . . ." Suketomo spoke out in a heavy tone after a few minutes' silence.

"For a clan to maintain its existence, its retainers must be assured of affluence. To that end, we must start . . . a household industry, yes! Stick to it, Magane, I want you to."

"Ha!" Magane bowed in spite of himself. Tears were in his eyes. Moved by the unbounded confidence reposed in him by his master, he was deprived of the power of speech that moment.

The 14 other followers were seen to be approaching, sending up dust from the ground.

"Hikosuke and Jingobei both consent to the plan. Use your own judgment. Give no heed to what anybody else may say. Understand? I rely on you!"

(Hikosuke Iwata was the presiding director of the clan, while Jingobei Takayama was a director).

Before Magane could respond to these gracious words of the master's, however, the 14 en masse caught up, dashing in. Every one was perspiring profusely on the forehead.

"Oh, we've been hard put to it! Your lordship is a teaser. No more of your lordship's long-distance horse-riding!" said Tomoemon Daiyoji, the oldest member of the retinue, jestingly, wiping off his perspiration.

"I just tested the horsemanship of you all. And I am deeply impressed! Ha, ha, ha," Lord Suketomo guffawed.

Then, he proceeded along the river bank, heading the party, as if nothing had happened.

The New Loom

The next day Magane set to the task of building up the loom with the help of Kishimatsu and carpenter. On paper, the loom had been satisfactorily completed, but when it came to actually setting it up, a number of unforeseen hitches were encountered. It was an arduous task.

The initial product turned out to be a complete failure. Undaunted, he made repeated attempts, incorporating such improvements as previous attempts suggested. Finally, the loom was made up.

"Come, Shizu and Nana, the loom is ready!" he showed it to his wife and daughter.

But late that night the loom, along with the workshop in which it was kept, was reduced to ashes. Incendiary was suspected.

" . . . " Magane kept his mouth tightly closed and said nothing about the fire.

A fresh start was made. This time it was an easy job. It was completed in three days.

"The loom is ready for operation. Put some thread on it, Nana," Magane mentioned to his daughter. He was somewhat excited.

Sticking to the loom for nearly an hour, his wife and daughter succeeded in inserting the thread. The tree of which the loom was built was still radiating a fresh smack.

"Try to weave! We're going to make an efficiency test. If it works all right, then we shall have to think out a design for the textile, when I shall need your advice. After all, womenfolk are the connoisseurs of textiles."

Nana, his daughter, giggled.

"Anything funny?" Magane gently demanded of his daughter.

"Why, you need not think out what you call a new design," Shizu smilingly answered for her daughter.

"What?"

"By weaving this," his wife explained, pointing to the thread inserted in the loom, "we shall get a slanting Ichimatsu design (a sort of check design). You'll see it. It's something quite different from what they have got in Hachioji and Chichibu." "Since we heard from you what his lordship had said on the occasion of the horseback jaunt," she continued, "Nana had been taxing her brains day and night trying to think out some striking, novel design, and here is the fruit of her labor."

So saying, she began to work the loom. She was an expert weaver. Unlike the ordinary loom, the new invention enabled the operator to remain erect and, therefore, almost incredibly comfortable. The treadle worked well; the thread ran smoothly. In a twinkling, two or three inches were woven.

"How does it work?" Magane demanded.

"Very well. Very easy. It is at least four times as productive as the ordinary loom," Shizu replied, as she stopped the operation.

Nana, standing beside her mother, fixed her eyes on the initial output. Magane was enticed into following suit.

"Ho! That's fine!" he ejaculated in wonder. He had expected nothing so good. Honestly, he had thought that whatever might be conceived by his daughter would be little better than child's play.

"Look! That's awfully good. Matchless. It would make a good design for hakama cloth," Kishimatsu, the carpenter, sang his praises in the dialect peculiar to the artisan class.

"I thought so, too. Good for hakama cloth," said the 17-year-old maiden modestly, blushing with the unexpected popularity.

"Thanks, Nana. Father thanks you!"

"Oh, please don't . . . ," the daughter held her face in the sleeves of her kimono.

Shizu smiled, and then started to work again.

At dusk that day Magane went up to the court to show the piece of textile, about ten inches long, to his master.

"The new design my daughter, Nana, thought out. Woven today on the loom of my making, sir," Magane said by way of explanation.

"Splendid!!" Lord Suketomo ejaculated. "The destiny of our clan is now assured. I want you to leave at once for Osaka to raise funds from the source I talked to you about the other day."

"Shall I not have to consult the directors?"

"You need not. They are annoying. I'll take care of the rest," saying which the lord knocked his breast.

"I will leave tomorrow, my lord."

"All right. I ask you to."

Magane was taking leave, when "Just a minute!" came the lord's voice from behind.

"Ha!"

Producing a piece of writing paper, Lord Suketomo wrote on it in bold letters "Nanako."

Magane stared at it.

"The brand for the new textile," the lord explained quietly.

"Ha! I am grateful to your lordship," Magane prostrated. He was moved by his master's graciousness in naming the textile after the daughter.

Accompanied by two subordinates and Hachisuke, the lackey, Magane left Kawagoe the next day. His dog came following him. "Go back, Gozaemon, go back!" he tried to drive back his canine pet. "Sh! Sh!" Hachisuke followed suit. Running about, the animal was still on the trail of his master. "Father's off for farsway Osaka. You must come back," Nana removed the dog.

It was midsummer. It was still in the morning, but the blazing sunshine beat down upon their heads. But the heat was as nothing to Magane. Perhaps it is better to say that the thought of the success with his loom, of the adoption of the design originated by his daughter, and anticipation of the alleviation, if only to a small extent, of the penury of the retainers—these happy thoughts scattered the heat from him.

"What does that loom cost apiece, sir?" one of the subordinates asked.

"H'm . . . five ryo, at least."

"Supposing we distribute one or two each to the families of our retainers, we shall require 500 of them, I figure."

"For which we need 2,500 ryo. Then, the silk thread and dyestuffs will run into tremendous sums of money—25,000 ryo in round figures. Besides, we have to allow some margin. We must have 30,000 ryo all told."

When the conversation turned on this and kindred topics, Magane would wax surprisingly vivacious. Sensing this, his followers took care to touch on the loom and textile now and then.

Thus, the journey was rather a pleasant affair.

Ten days after leaving Kawagoe, the party reached Osaka at dusk. There had been a rain since two days before. It was wet everywhere. The next day the rain was still on. Accompanied by his two subordinates, Magane called on the Konoike family. Their mansion was an imposing structure. It was just like the residence of an influential financier to whom all the daimyo of the country turned for accommodation.

Magane was shown into the spacious 12-mat room. A brazier with a piece of finest quality charcoal burning in it was placed in the middle of the room. On the wall of the alcove hung a big scroll done by Tanyu Kano, the celebrated painter. It harmonized admirably with the general staid atmosphere of the room. The whole affair was elegance itself. From the incense-burner under the scroll rose a streak of fragrant smoke.

In came Kyubei, banto (clerk) "Sorry for having kept you waiting sir," he opened his mouth.

Formal greetings over. Magane recounted in minute detail the stringent circumstances of the Kawagoe clan and then applied for a loan of 30,000 ryo. "We have no alternative but to start an industry, an enterprise," he added.

"All right, sir," the banto nodded his consent.

It was almost incredible. Compliance came so readily that Magane felt a bit uneasy. "I take it that you will grant the loan," Magane said inquiringly to make sure.

"We will grant the loan."

Magane would have leapt for joy.

"I am grateful for your ready consent," Magane bowed his thanks. So did his two subordinates.

Thanks to a sound financial policy pursued by its bursar, the Kawagoe clan, although almost down, was not exactly out. It had never been in debt before—a fact which talked in the present loan negotiations.

The business over, Kyubei lighted his pipe. Magane and his followers followed suit. He smoked three puffs, which tasted specially well that day.

"We had rainless tsuyu (rainy season) this year. And now at this late date, long after the rainy season is over, we have been having a spell of rain. Too bad. How about it in Kwanto?" Kyubei was oily-tongued. But he wasn't thinking of the weather. He was thinking of oshikise—a customary entertainment to be given by the borrower.

According to the then prevailing custom, the conclusion of pecuniary negotiations like these was to be marked by a gala spree at the expense of the borrower in honor of the lender. This was known in the trade as oshikise. Oshikise was to precede the delivery of the money involved.

Magane, rustic, four-square and unsophisticated, was totally unaware of such a custom. "Fortunately, the weather has been good up in Kwanto," he replied with utter indifference.

The expected offer of oshikise was never forthcoming. Growing impatient, the banto dropped the hint: "Taking this opportunity of your visit to Osaka, I'd like to serve you with sake brewed in Nada, which, as you know, is so famous for its taste. But, well . . . sake doesn't taste well unless served by a beauty . . . heh, heh, heh. Osaka girls have a gracefulness which Kwanto lassies haven't got. . . ."

Magane's countenance stiffened. "I am here on an important mission entrusted by my master," he ground out. "Not until my mission is fulfilled, will I have a drop of sake, still less women! How soon may I have the promised money? I wish to know."

None could have been more blunt, more outspoken. Kyubei was ired. "This rustic bumpkin! I'll make you regret!" he made up his mind. Then, with adroitness characteristic of the merchant class, he apologized to Magane: "Oh, I'm sorry! Pardon my imprudence. Now, about the money, eh, en . . ." he hemmed and hawed. "Thirty thousand ryo is a pretty big sum of money, and I must confess I am not in a position to deliver it off hand. I will let you have it as soon as ready, sir." He laughed in his heart.

"I understand. I leave the matter in your hands." With these parting words, Magane withdrew.

"Fool! You shall never have the money!" Kyubei cried out in his heart, as he bowed out his visitor.

Five days passed. The money wasn't coming, of course. He sent for a reply. "Thirty thousand ryo is a pretty big sum of money and cannot be delivered readily. You shall hear from us as soon as it is ready," was the reply.

Another five days went by. No answer. Magane went in person to the Konoikes only to get the same evasive answer.

His time was up. Magane was not permitted to stay longer.

"I must go home. It cannot be helped. As soon as the money is ready, please deliver it to the proper officials of the local clan."

Magane left for Kawagoe.

The Assailants

Repairing to the castle immediately on getting back, Magane was received in audience by Lord Suketomo and submitted a full report on his journey. Then he had a conference with Hikosuke Iwata, the presiding director, and Jingobei Takayama, director.

"Where is the money?" demanded Hikosuke.

"Thirty thousand ryo is a pretty big sum of money and could not be delivered in time for my home coming. They promised me to deliver it to the proper officials of the Osaka clan as soon as ready. It is now twenty days since. Before another twenty days have passed, the money will be here, sir," replied Magane.

"Are you sure?" Jingobei asked emphatically.

"I am positive, sir."

"Then we might as well set to work without waiting for the money to come through," was Hikosuke's opinion, which was acted upon. Work was started the next day with Kishimatsu, the carpenter, heading some 50 men.

From the improvised workshop in the race-course outside the castle were heard sounds of hammers, saws and chisels mingled with the carpenters' song.

On the day Magane left for Osaka, Sazaemon Annaka was transferred to Yedo. He fondly thought the transfer was a promotion. In actual fact, however, he was politely relegated by Lord Suketomo because of his opposition to the plan.

But Yedo and Kawagoe were almost within touching distance of each other. No sooner had Magane launched work on the looms than news of it reached Sazaemon in Yedo. The informant was his son-in-law, Kingoro Tanaka.

"Nefarious!" howled Sazaemon. "He is not only misleading his lordship but is trying to swell his own pocket under the cloak of the enterprise. You take his life!" Sazaemon ordered his son-in-law to kill Magane. The plot was hatched in Sazaemon's abode at Kandabashi, Yedo.

Magane was seen at the workshop everyday supervising the work. Sometimes, when he went home at night due to the pressure of work, he was shadowed by two or three masked men that appeared from nowhere. He knew it.

One evening his inkling came true. He was treading the moat bank lined with willow trees, homeward bound. Overhead, scattered clouds were flowing at a terrific speed. The moon was shedding pale rays from breaks in the cloud.

"Yah!" a drawn sword shot out under his eyes as he turned the corner.

"Yah!" came another sharp voice.

Parrying, he kicked one of the assailants in the hips. He must have fallen down into the moat. A splash told it.

Judging by the strokes of their swords, Magane's would be assassins had no skill to speak of.

Regaining calm and composure, he recited aloud his pet poem by Tokiyori Hojo:

"All my doings
In my 37 years' life
Are reflected on the mirror on High.
Smash up the mirror,
And smooth shall be the path before me."

There was an air of heroism about him as he walked away, reciting the poem. He was deeply read in Zen Buddhism. He feared not death.

Days came and went—but not the money.

"Has the money not come yet?" he was reminded by Hikosuke Iwata, the presiding director. To Magane this reminder was more dreadful than a drawn sword. Besides, he was anxious not to perturb his sympathizer.

Magane sent an express messenger to the Konoikes in Osaka only to get an exact repetition of the previous answers.

He was enraged. Then acute perturbation took possession of him. Another twelve days and the carpenters' wages would have to be paid. There was no more money left after paying for the materials for the looms. What if the wages could not be paid, the carpenters should make a noise and the plight should be taken advantage of by his opponents?

The next morning Magane started out for Osaka. This time he was alone. "If I don't get back in ten days," said he to his family, "give me up for lost."

"Yes . . ." Shizu drooped.

"Even if you should not return, father, I will make 'Nanako' the industry of Kawagoe. I am determined. Pray have no uneasiness," his daughter assured him.

Then they exchanged farewell cups.

In Osaka Again

The scene shifts to the employees' quarters in the Konoike mansion in Osaka. Kyubei and one of his colleagues, Tarozaemon, were indulging in gossips about oshikise—entertainment.

"It was just like the Nabeshimas. Such an elaborate entertainment, you know. Plenty of sake, plenty of everything. Even I could have had no more." It was Tarozaemon recounting the oshikise given him the night before.

"Ho! that's fine. After all, you must look for big fish always. Small fry making stipends of 50,000 or 60,000 koku are so niggardly, you know," said Kyubei enviously. He had been out of luck in the matter of oshikise recently.

"Seems the Kawagoe clan have given up hope, haven't they? I'm surprised they make no further moves."

"No, they've been nagging. Only the other day they sent an express messenger. Why, no oshikise, no accommodation. Even if their director comes in person, I'll turn him down."

"Sure, sure. No use accomodating a dumb-bell impervious to the need of oshikise."

"I gave them the same answer. Possibly, they're having another conference. But to think that the big house of Konoike lack the tiny sum of 30,000 ryo—Kawagoe have got dull heads. Ha, ha, ha," the two laughed.

Then the pair began to play go-chess. Both were poor hands at the game.

"Magane Ando-sama, bursar of the Kawagoe clan, is here, sir," a boy announced, prostrating.

"Ho, he's come again, eh? Show him into the Chrysanthemum room."

"Yes, sir," the boy went out.

"Has he sensed it now?"

"If not, turn him down again."

"Of course!"

In the Chrysanthemum room Magane was sitting alone, looking half perplexed, half angry.

"You are alone this time, I see," Kyubei saluted the visitor.

"You have not kept your promise. That is why I am here. You keep on telling me the money is not ready. That must be only an excuse. Why do you put me off indefinitely? I cannot wait another day. I must have the money today!"

Kyubei was stung to the quick. "This idiot!" he thought to himself. Instead of condescending, as he expected the visitor to do, he was peremptory. This ired Kyubei all the more.

"Impossible!" declared Kyubei, his manners completely changed.

"Do you mean to drop the negotiations?"

"I don't mean that. But the money can't be raised off hand."

"How soon can I expect it? How long have I to wait?"

"I can't promise a date. It may be raised today, or it may not be even fifteen days hence."

"So. . . . ?"

Then Magane fell into thinking. If it was a matter of two or three days, he would wait. But ten days or half a month after—that would be altogether too late. His opponents would be sure to take advantage of the plight. How could he apologize to the lord for disappointing him after he had extended such wonderful sympathy? Besides, Hikosuke and Jingobei might get into trouble.

"All right! I drop the matter!" Magane declared with determination.

Kyubei was a bit surprised. But he accepted the challenge—or, at least, he thought he had to for the sake of the prestige of the Konoikes.

"All right, sir," he returned quietly. Then he puffed leisurely at his pipe.

"Excuse me, but may I use one of your rooms for a short while?" Magane inquired, bowing.

"Nothing is easier! The next room happens to be disengaged. Please feel at home," Kyubei showed him in.

Kyubei fancied Magane drawing up papers. "He's going to Kashimaya for the money and is drawing up the necessary papers," he thought.

A strange rustle of clothes was heard. "Funny," he muttered. Peeping inside through chinks in the fusuma, he found Magane stripped to the waist, drawn dagger in hand.

Frightened out of his wits, Kyubei almost broke open the fusuma and dashed in.

"Please don't! Please don't!" Kyubei clang to Magane's hand in which held the drawn dagger.

"Oh, banto-san. Please do not stop me. Death . . . death is the only way for me."

"P-p-please wait! If you were to commit Harakiri here, we. . . ."

The noise attracted the manager, then the proprietor, to the room.

"You shall have the money instantly. Please pardon Kyubei!" the proprietor and the manager implored.

Lord Suketomo, after all, was a hereditary daimyo. For one of his retainers to commit suicide in the abode of a money-lender because of grief over the failure of loan negotiations—that would be something pretty serious and would not be easily passed over.

"Pray pardon us! You shall have the required money for five years interest-free. Please, please give up harakiri!" they supplicated.

Then, calling in here, the pro-

(Continued on Page 8)

Records of Early British Exploitation (India)

The above picture of opium manufacture in India is a reproduction of a photograph in the "Queen's Empire," a pictorial album printed in 1897 to commemorate the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria of England. The book admits the moral dubiety of raising a revenue out of opium but asserts there could be no two opinions about the importance of a revenue of seven million rupees a year. And that has been and still is the policy of England. To the British, wealth is of more importance than humanity, and to enrich themselves they have no hesitation in trampling down and exploiting weaker races. Ever since England stretched forth her greedy claws and grasped India, the Indians have suffered untold misery whilst the country was being drained of all its wealth to stuff the coffers of British royalty. Even as far back as 1897, when the buxom Queen Victoria, lolling in her throne, basked in the proud title of "Empress of India," the unfortunate Indians were sweating under the British yoke. The British not only made the Indians manufacture opium, which profited the Indians nothing, but also exported the product to China, manifesting again their total disregard for humanity in their quest for more wealth.

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18 YEAR-OLD YOUTH BEAT KUBLAI KHAN

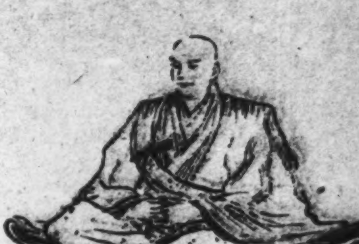
Spirit of Hero Tokimune Lives Afresh in Hearts of All Japanese

By YASUSHI SEKI

We have two distinct portraits, as opposed as fire and water, of Hojo Tokimune, a regent in the Kamakura period and the hero of the Mongolian Invasion, one representing him as a brave warrior with a beard and the other as a gentle lay-priest. The relationship between Tokimune and the Mongolian Invasion is so inseparable that the mention of one at once reminds us of the other. Thus Tokimune is considered to have been a militarist through and through, all his life, and so is reproduced in plays and "nishikiyes" always in the form of a "samurai" or a warrior.

This, however, depicts only the dynamic side of his personality and his real form characterized by "peacefulness" is represented by the other portrait. It is recorded that on April 4 in the 7th year of Koan (1284), when he knew that his last moment was near at hand, he invited Archbishop Mugaku-Sogen, by whom he had his head shaved as was the practice in those days when a man intended to enter the priesthood. The Archbishop then gave him the posthumous Buddhist name of Hokojiden Doka. He passed away on the same day at an age of 34. In all probability, therefore, the original of this portrait, which is now kept in the Manganji Temple in Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture, was drawn after his death.

The importance of "peacefulness" cannot be exaggerated. It is the source of national unity and perseverance, but once provoked, it transforms itself into fierce power sufficient to break through a mass of iron or rock. Tokimune was the personification of this virtue "peacefulness."

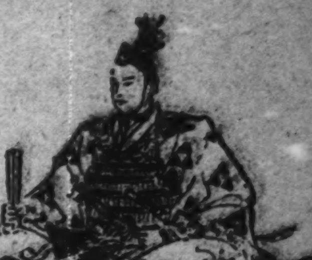


It was in August in the first year of Bunei (1264) that he assumed the regency. He was then only 14 years of age. About that time Chosen was called Korai or Koma and was under the sway of Mongolia, while China was under the Sun regime. Being driven down south by the powerful influence of Liao, Sisia and Kin from the north, coupled with constant internal discords which deprived the country one after another of its patriots and men of heroic character, such as Wen Tien-siang and Yo Fei, China was finally brought to ruin by Mongolia. It was when Sun was on the verge of complete downfall that Mongolia, learning the existence through Korai of the existence of a country blessed with an abundance of natural wealth and becoming covetous of its rich resources, turned the iron claws of militarism towards Nippon, the object of its envy, out of its inordinate ambition for conquest.

With the deliberate design to find a pretext for the intended aggression on Nippon, Kublai Khan, the Mongolian ruler of China, sent a letter to our country demanding intercourse. This marked the beginning of the relations between the two nations. The contents of the letter were rude and insulting in the extreme. "It will depend upon your decision whether we resort to arms or not," said a passage.

18 Year-old Regent

It was after this letter was received that Tokimune assumed the regent's office, which leads us to believe that the occurrence of the incident required the appointment of this gentle and yet strong-minded young regent. He was then 18 years old.



Some persons are under the impression that in this great event, Tokimune frequently disposed of all affairs at his own judgment and discretion, but it is a gross mistake to think so because he never failed to ask for instructions from the Imperial court on matters of any national significance.

In such a great emergency Tokimune felt the necessity of national unity more keenly than ever, and reported on every important affair for Imperial commands, which he implicitly obeyed.

It was in the 8th year of Bunei (1271) that Mongolia founded a state called "Gen," and three years afterwards or in the 11th year of the same Era (1274) the first attempt to make a raid on our country was made.

History tells that, as a general rule, when forcing a war upon another nation, the aggressor nation always tries to find some excuse for dispatching its troops. The pretext offered by Mongolia in waging war on our country was that although it had repeatedly proposed to open intercourse with a view to mutual amity and friendship, Japan refused to give any definite answer, which it intended to get by resorting to arms.

Aggressive Spirit

This attitude on the part of Mongolia has a close resemblance to that of America, Britain and Russia taken towards our country at the time of the Meiji Restoration in pressing the opening of ports on Japan.

During the Kamakura period, the Japanese spirit was so much in evidence, and with such a great man as Tokimune as regent to lead the people, it was possible to annihilate the powerful enemy by virtue of national unity, thereby making our military glory shine abroad and placing the Empire on a firmer foundation. If Roosevelt is compared to Kublai Khan in point of his injustice and lawlessness, it may not be incorrect to regard Premier Tojo as a Tokimune in present-day Nippon.

The first expedition of Gen, composed of an allied army of 20,000 Mongolians and Hans and 5,600 Korai soldiers, together with 6,700 sailors, or a total of 32,300 strong, set sail on 900 ships from Gappo, Chosen, in October 1274 and made its first raid on Tsushima Island. The commander of the garrison on the island So Sukekuni offered desperate resistance with only 80 men, but the whole troop was finally annihilated on the seashore of Komotahama. The Gen army then pressed on Iki Island. The commander on this island was Kagetaka Taira, who, together with his men only a little over 100 in number, died a heroic death in defense of the main castle of Shinjo.

(To be Continued)

SITUATION IS DARKER FOR ENEMY SHIPPING

Foe Nations Have Lost Entire Pre-War Strength of Their Mercantile Fleets

Germany's submarine warfare is rapidly reducing the strength of the mercantile fleets of the United States and Britain, despite the desperate efforts the Anglo-American navies are putting forth against the U-boats, says Lieut-Commander Kengo Tominaga of the Imperial Navy in a series of articles published in recent issues of the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In the 2 years and 10 months following the outbreak of the present European war, Germany sank 19,640,000 tons of British shipping, a figure surpassing by 1,000,000 tons the total tonnage of Allied vessels sunk by German submarines in the first Great War, continues Lieut-Commander Tominaga.

In the first Great War, the largest sinkings in any one month by the U-boats was the 890,000 tons in April, 1917. After that month, the number of Allied vessels falling victim to submarines steadily grew less. And at the end of 1918, when the war came to an end, the Allied nations possessed 20,000,000 tons of shipping.

In the present war, the situation is much darker for the Anglo-Americans. According to the figures released at the end of June, 1942, the total tonnage of the mercantile fleets of the Allies was smaller than 16,[illegible]00,000 tons. As for the strength of the British mercantile fleet, it was larger by only 550,000 tons than the minimum tonnage required for the bare existence of the British nation. Moreover, the losses of their ships are rapidly growing larger, while Germany is launching one submarine every day.

Sinkings in January

On January 27, the German High Command announced that the total tonnage of enemy vessels sent to the bottom in the 27 days beginning January 1 was 450,000 tons, which is nearly twice as much as the result achieved in January, 1942, when Britain lost 240,000 tons through U-boat activities.

According to various reports received so far, the Anglo-American nations lost 24,000,000 tons of merchant ships up to the end of 1942. Of course, the British Government gives much smaller figures for their losses which they claim to be 15,036,932 tons, whereas the figure given by Germany is 23,765,948 tons.

We have reason to give greater credit to the German figures. But, if we take the average, the enemy lost 19,401,440 tons. In addition, we must take into account the results achieved by the Japanese and Italian navies. Then, losses to the enemy nations will be:

	Tons
Ships sunk by Germany	20,000,000
" " Japan	2,240,000
" " Italy	1,300,000
Total	23,540,000

From these figures, it is clear that the enemy nations have already lost almost all the pre-war strength of their mercantile fleets. Meanwhile, their oil-tankers losses cover 65 per cent of the pre-war strength. Of the vessels they have at present, 9,[illegible]00,000 tons are those wrested by them from neutral countries and 10,000,000 tons built after the outbreak of the war.

Tanker Losses Heavy

The Anglo-Americans have already lost 700 oil-tankers with a total tonnage of 5,100,000 tons, and they have at present only 3,500,000 tons including those built after the outbreak of the war.

The minimum tonnage required by Britain for its mere existence, according to a careful study, is as follows:

	Tons
Cargo-boats and other vessels	5,160,000
Oil-takers	2,350,000
Total	7,510,000

In the first Great War, Britain managed to meet its demands for various materials indispensable for its existence with 7,000,000 tons of shipping. In consideration of the increase in its population, the country must now have 7,500,000 tons at least.

Meanwhile, it is believed that the minimum tonnage the United States requires to meet its own demands is about 2,000,000 tons. It has more than this tonnage at present. But, in view of the terrible lossess its mercantile fleet is suffering, the country is finding it very difficult to lend its ships to Britain.

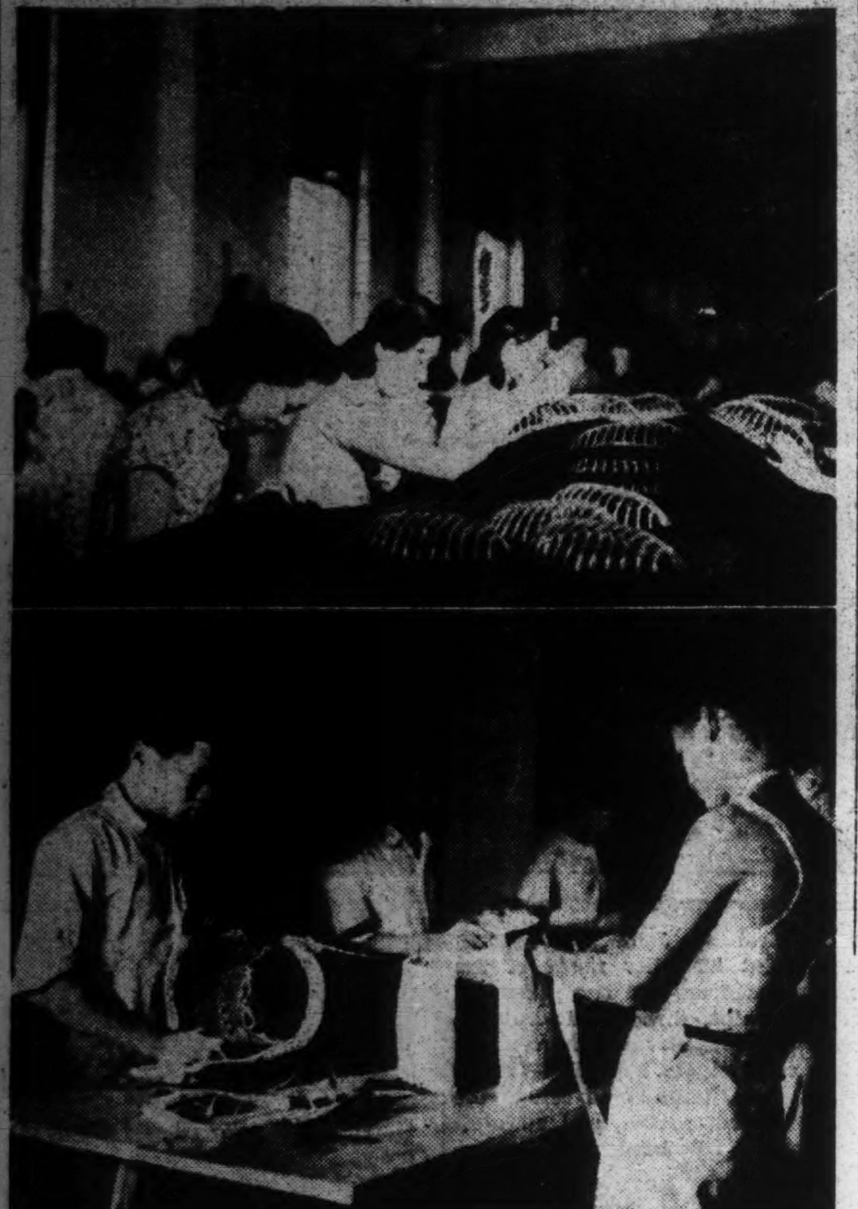
Britain's Capacity

The maximum shipbuilding capacity of Britain during the years of the first Great War was as follows:

	Tons		Tons
1914	1,630,000	1917	1,060,000
1915	550,000	1918	1,500,000
1916	600,000	1919	2,000,000

The London Government gave the shipbuilding capacity of Britain just before the outbreak of the present war as 3,000,000 tons a year. In fact, however, it was only slightly larger than 2,000,000 tons. Due to the activities of the German air force, Britain's shipbuilding capacity at present is believed to have been reduced to as low as 1,000,000 tons a year. The United States is making frantic efforts to build more ships than it loses through U-boat activities. The records up to the present, however, show that its attempts in this connection are doomed to a total failure. Everything considered, the time is not distant when the Anglo-Americans must give up in the face of the activities of the U-boats.

Some Shonan Chinese at Work



The Chinese men and girls in the pictures are workers of Shonan Island, erstwhile head base of British imperialism, acquiring skill in the making of head breast and arm pieces for fencers. Strolling along the main street of Shonan, one is struck by the excellent equipment arranged in front of a store to dry in the sun, the handicraft works of kuniang and young men.

MEASURES DECIDED TO INCREASE FOODS

Farming Policy Investigation Body of Diet Evolves Steps To Secure Self-Supply

In order to accelerate the increase of agricultural products and secure the self-supply of food under any situation, the Farming Policy Investigation Association, formed by 340 members of the House of Representatives, who have an overwhelming influence there, have decided on several measures for enforcement, subject to the approval of the Diet, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The measures decided on involve:

(1) Price adjustment: A careful study shall be conducted of the prices of principal agricultural products in comparison with the prices of agricultural products of lesser importance, as well as with those of other provisions, with a view to removing all difficulties lying in the way of the farmers exclusively engaged in the production of rice and other principal agricultural products.

(2) Securing of labor supply: In order to secure the supply of labor required for the production of agricultural products of vital importance, the Government should enforce the Agricultural Products Control Ordinance more strictly than heretofore: enact regulations authorizing the rural communities to engage the services of factory and mine operatives during the farming season; enact regulations providing for the employment of rural communities of people engaged in other occupations, including students.

To Study Incomes

A careful study should be conducted of the income of the farmers in comparison with workmen in general in order to remove all possible reasons which may render farming work less attractive to the rural communities.

(3) Encouraging to offer to local authorities the farming products: The production and offering of principal agricultural products shall be entrusted to leaders of the local bodies which, under the control of the state, are held responsible for the control of the farming industry. Fields cultivated with crops of lesser importance shall be converted for growing taroes and other crops with greater food value; meanwhile, soil improvement shall be carried out in various districts in order to increase the productivity of the area under cultivation.

(4) Development of a nationwide movement to secure self-sufficiency of food supply: Measures should be taken to inform the public of the great necessity to secure self-sufficiency of food supply in wartime and secure the hearty cooperation of the producers and consumers in adjusting the demand and supply of food in the country.

ACTIVITY QUICKENED AS KEY WARES GO UP

Fiber Stocks, Industrials Advance in Long-Term, Short-Term Sections

The Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to present a scene of quickened activity yesterday and a number of fiber wares as well as key industrials went sharply ahead one after another.

In the long-term section, for instance, Nissan Steamship ran up ¥2.50 and its new ¥1.70, Japan Carbon and Tokyo Rayon ¥2.30 each, Japan Munitions Industrial ¥2.00, Japan Steel Tubing and Katakura Silk ¥1.50 each, Hitachi Iron Works and Niigata Iron Works ¥1.40 each, and Okamoto Iron Works ¥1.20.

The short-term section was featured by the impressive gains scored by Toyo Rayon, new and Teikoku Rayon, new, respectively stepping up ¥2.80 and ¥1.10, ¥1.20, and the rest of the listed issues remained steady throughout the day.

The spot market was comparatively irregular on profit-taking. Japan Synthetic Chemical continued to rise ¥2.50 and its new ¥1.00, Sakura Steel ¥1.50, and Fuji Electric Machinery ¥1.00, while Jugo Bank slipped ¥2.00 and Ashikaga Cotton Spinning ¥1.20 due to a profit-taking sell-off.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.0	——	129.1
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	84.5	84.9	85.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	——	——	79.0
Kurashiki Rayon 50)	——	71.8	——
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	76.6	76.1	76.8
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	——	97.8	98.0
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	77.7	78.0	78.6
Showa Elec Ind (50)	83.0	83.2	84.1
Japan Nitrogen (50)	——	75.7	76.6
Second Section			
N. Y. Y. (50)	97.0	97.5	98.0
O. S. K. (50)	88.7	89.3	89.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	73.1	——	74.4
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.7	70.5	71.2
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	91.8	92.1	93.6
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.6	70.7	71.6
Third Section			
Oriental Dev. (59)	——	——	66.4
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	108.5	109.7	111.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	136.5	136.3	136.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.7	66.8	67.1
Japan Beer (50)	——	99.1	99.5
Tropical Ind (42½)	——	——	——
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	——	46.9	47.9
Asahi Glass (50)	102.9	101.5	102.2
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.1	101.3	101.8
Manchou Tobacco (50)	90.8	00.5	91.4

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.7	5.8	4.9	85.5
N. Y. K., new	84.7	4.8	3.9	84.1
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	97.6	8.0	7.2	97.3
Kanebo Spin. new	76.9	7.0	6.1	76.5
Teikoku Rayon. new	68.4	9.6	8.0	69.6
Hitachi Iron Works	95.3	5.3	4.3	94.5
Osaka Exch. new	44.9	5.3	4.8	45.3
Japan Steel Tube	71.7	3.3	1.4	72.5
Japan Oil	(77.2)	8.2	6.9	77.3
S. M. R.	74.0	5.4	4.9	——
N. Y. K., old	98.3	8.3	7.5	97.5
Hokkaido Coal	75.9	5.9	5.5	75.5
Kanebo Spin. old	128.5	8.5	8.3	128.3
Toyo Rayon, new	56.9	9.0	6.9	59.0
Kokura Iron Works	57.4	7.4	6.6	57.3
Japan Beer, new	48.9	8.9	8.4	48.4
Japan Sugar, new	69.0	9.1	8.7	68.7
Ensuiko Sugar	61.3	4.3	3.5	63.7
Japan Mining	65.5	4.5	3.6	63.6
Manch. Heavy Ind	65.9	5.9	5.1	65.1

MOTOR-BOATS URGED FOR COAL TRANSPORT

Serviceability in Shallow Waters Renders Even Small Ports Accessible to Them

Japan's final success in the present war depends on the speedy construction of warships and the production of guns, tanks and other modern arms in the country. The speedy production of arms depends on the liberal supply of iron. Again, the liberal supply of iron depends on the constant supply of coke. As is well known, in order to produce one ton of coke, two tons of coal are needed.

Therefore, says Yoshitaka Izuhara, chief of the planning section of the Coal Transportation Company in an article in Tuesday's issue of the Nippon Sangyo, the only way to increase Japan's fighting strength is to enrich the supply of coal.

The Government, continues Mr. Izuhara, is taking all possible measures to enrich the supply of coal in Japan Proper, and the efforts of the Government in this connection are bringing about a very satisfactory result as can be observed from the piles of coal stocked at the piers of various port towns.

But, before these piles of coal can play their role in increasing Japan's fighting strength, they must be conveyed to the iron foundries, in most cases on board steamers, since the coal mines of Japan, with few exceptions, are located in Kyushu, Hokkaido and overseas regions. Japan, however, needs those steamers at present for the transportation of other things with direct bearings on the successful development of its military operations at various war fronts.

Recommends Motor-Boats

Therefore, in order to enrich the supply of coal at the iron-producing centers in Japan Proper, it must use a different means of transportation. "In this respect," continues Mr. Izuhara, "I heartily recommend the use of motor-boats."

The utilization of motor-boats in Japan as a means of marine transportation dates back to the beginning of the Showa Era, or about 15 years ago, when they were harnessed for the transportaion of coal and cereals between various port towns of Kyushu and Kansai.

The special merit of motor-boats as a means of marine-transportation is their serviceability in shallow waters, rendering most port towns in the country accessible to them. In other respects, motor-boats, as a means of marine transportation, are inferior to steamships. For, motor-boats are much slower than big vessels, which renders it more expensive to use motor-boats as a means of transportation than to use steamers.

In view of the extraordinary situation under which Japan stands at present, many people here are now using motor-boats disregarding their own interests. Thus, those motor-boats are now playing a very important role in the transportation of coal from various coal-producing centers beyond the seas to Japanese ports nearest to the leading iron-foundries in the country.

The motor-boats, continues Mr. Izuhara, are easy to build at the small shipyards which are found almost at every port of Japan Proper. It is, therefore, very natural that the Government authorities are taking various measures to encourage the construction and utilizations of motor-boats. At the same time, it is desirable that more harbor facilities should be extended to all motor-boat transportation companies.

Meaning of Democracy Twisted to Serve U.S.

(Continued From Page 6)

sions in life. Under this condition, what they contribute to their society cannot be equal. This way of thinking is applicable to the nations of the world.

Unity is newly added to the American democracy as one of the four important elements. It was born of efforts to offset the effect of the American civil war and to unify the country by Americanizing foreigners who were pouring into the United States from abroad. In peacetime, it serves to stimulate class consciousness. It may inspire labor strikes or become an instrument of capitalism, but in time of war with a foreign country it serves to unify the country, making the unification of different classes a matter of secondary importance. This is seen in the fact that since September 8, last year, the political faction which consistently opposed the policy of the Roosevelt administration discarded its policy to support the President.

The consent of the people is one of the essential elements of American democracy. The American people revolted when they could not come to an understanding with their mother country. In other words, they purchased American democracy with their blood. In order to justify this, it is said, one must first obtain the consent of the people before he may administer the country. But Britain and the United States, which are responsible for the institution of the League of Nations, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Anti-War pact, regard the conduct of Japan, Germany and Italy as unlawful and aggressive, for having refused to consent to their oppressive and unilateral enforcement of those international instruments. This is because they insist on the maintenance of status quo as just and believe that those who seek to bring about a change as aggressors. The democracy which was born of the revolution has finally come to regard a legitimate change in keeping with the spirit of the time as aggression. Here is another amazing contradiction in the time as aggression. Here is another amazing contradiction in the conduct of the nations of wealth and affluence.

Economic Power Used

Since the dawn of history, might has always been the only agent for settling the international situation. Britain and the United States condemn military power as an evil but as they are wealthy, they resort to economic power for the control of an international situation and call it lawful, right and just. In advocating the maintenance of the status quo, they attempt to force a kind of peace on the Axis Powers with their economic power as the most effective instrument and at the same time to nail down the existing world situation to make it serve their own purposes. This was the main cause for the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

The maintenance of the status quo Britain and the United States advocate is the maintenance of a system, organization, function, state and territorial possessions they have acquired through revolution and abuse of democracy. What is more, they consider this as their inalienable right. But what they wish to maintain unchanged is by no means rational or holy as they believe. Japan is not one to resign herself to the humiliation of one vote as against seven of the British Empire at the League of Nations Conference, the Open Door policy as applied only to China, the naval ratio of 5-5-3 as forced only upon Japan and the maintenance of various Anglo-Saxon principles against colored peoples.

Even the learned class in Japan is too inclined to think the existing condition as static. Let us suppose that the population of Japan in 1942 was 1,000,000. It might have been a static population, but it cannot be called the actual population for the reason that the population of Japan has been growing every year by 1,000,000. Japan's population is 100,000,000 plus the ever climbing rate of increase. It is necessary to take this into consideration also when we speak of the conditions of industry, foreign trade, etc. Nonetheless, the quota system based on the average of several years in the past has been adopted in restricting immigration and foreign trade. It is necessary or one to bear in mind that when we seek to maintain a status quo of any kind, we are dealing with an organic world.

We know that the British and Americans regard democracy as their great ideal. We do not censure them for the fact that they do not practice fully what they preach, but when they seek to abuse democracy to the extent they have, we do not hesitate to appeal even to force of arms.

Championed Democracy

The United States, Canada and Australia championed the cause of democracy. In Australia, however, democracy is relished only by the white people. In Victoria, Canada, Orientals have no right to suffrage even though they were born in that country. In the United States, there is no prohibitions against the people of the Western hemisphere from entering that country, but the entrance of European people is a restricted by a quota system.

As the result of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, many Japanese in Malai, India, California, Hawaii, a larger proportion of whom are of British and American nationality, have been brutally persecuted, demonstrating how vicarious Anglo-Saxon democracy really is. Let it be said once again that democracy may be an eternal ideal for the British and Americans, but for the time being, it is nothing more than a mere sign-board. The American democracy which has no power to control violation of law, aggression, deception, pillage and cruelty is bound to be ultimately condemned by all at home and abroad as a thing of evil consequence.

Until the human ideal is attained, the maintenance of the status quo is undesirable and impossible. Mankind perhaps will never be able to realize its ideal in this dynamic world of ours. Nevertheless they will make all possible efforts in an attempt to bring into being what they consider the condition approximating their ideal.

If Britain and the United States, continue to exploit the rest of the world, ignoring the wants of others and refuse to recognize the irrationality of insisting on the maintenance of the status quo, their case is more absurdly impossible than that of the camel going through the eye of the needle. It makes the future of the two nations all the more gloomy.

THE MEANING OF SPECIAL YEN

Signing of Agreement on Settlement of Accounts With French Indo-China Casts Spotlight On Position of Special Money

With the signing of an agreement on the settlement of accounts between Japan and French Indo-China, the term special yen has come very much to the fore. The Mainichi offers an explanation of the significance of the special yen and an outline of its character.

Originally the special yen was created as a means of settling accounts among the various countries in the yen bloc, but its function was not necessarily the same in all cases. Heretofore it has been with Manchoukuo, North China and Central China (Shanghai) that Japan has been effecting settlement of accounts on the strength of the special yen, and this time French Indo-China has officially joined the arrangement.

As has often been declared by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya settlement of accounts in the Greater East Asia bloc is to be effected under the polygonal clearing system with Tokyo as the pivotal center and the yen as currency for settlement of accounts, all the currencies issued in the respective regions within the bloc being linked with the Japanese yen entirely free from the fetters of gold or foreign currencies such as dollar or pound.

Convenient Arrangement

The special yen serves as a lubricant to smooth the way for the realization of the plan for establishment of a Greater East Asia monetary bloc. Suppose that the balance of trade and other accounts between Japan and French Indo-China is in favor of the latter and owes French Indo-China ¥10,000,000. Formerly, when this balance amounted to more than ¥5,000,000 the excess had to be settled by means of either gold or dollar, but in future, by virtue of the provisions of the new agreement, such balance may be held in the special yen account and in case the balance of trade between French Indo-China and Thailand is in latter's favor the former may make settlement by transferring the special yen account from Japan to Thailand.

When such relations between Japan, Thailand and French Indo-China are spread throughout the various regions of Greater East Asia where the Japanese yen is the guiding currency, it is clear that the position of the special yen as currency firmly established and strengthened. for settlement of accounts will be

Meaning Summarized

The relations between the special yen and free yen and the character of the special yen in the different regions of Greater East Asia may be summarized as follows:

(1) The special yen account with Manchoukuo and North China was created through conversion from the pounds sterling and dollar. The settlement of accounts between Japan and these areas had originally been based on the yen in principle, due mainly to the tense atmosphere prevailing just prior to the freezing of Japanese assets by the United States.

(2) The special yen account with Central China (Shanghai) is no other than the yen exchange created out of the relations between the yen and the army scrip.

(3) The special yen account with Thailand and French Indo-China is on the whole the same as with other regions, but the real significance of the establishment of this account lies in the fact that the concept of free yen has been wiped out. The way of the free yen was exactly the same as that of the Freimark of Germany. It was the yen with the condition that a certain fixed amount of the balance to be paid shall be settled in terms of either foreign currency or gold. However, with the freezing of assets resulting in the cutting off of exchange relations with the dollars and pound sterling, coupled with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, such condition has become quite meaningless. In these circumstances the special yen has been created to take the place of the free yen.

Special Yen Now Tops

(4) For these reasons although the free yen was regarded as foreign currency under the Anglo-American concept, the special yen is now regarded as a sort of foreign currency which can be used freely as trade currency throughout the entire regions of Greater East Asia.

After all, success or otherwise in the economic construction of Greater East Asia hinges on one problem—supply of stabilized currency. With the conclusion of the new agreement between Japan and French Indo-China, the mechanism of the East Asia financial bloc has been firmly established and it now remains to be seen how it will work out. The decision on the part of French Indo-China as to the quantities of staple exports to be shipped to Japan for the current year, such as rice and corn, and the manifestation of its determination to assure their supply, will contribute much to the future development and expansion of the East Asia financial bloc.

NEW COURSES PROVIDED TO TRAIN TECHNICIANS

Existing Chemical, Engineering Courses Also to Be Expanded To Cover Needs

Most technical colleges in Japan Proper, in cooperation with the Government authorities, have decided to exercise greater efforts for the training of chemists and engineers whose services are keenly wanted at the numerous factories engaged in the production or study of ordnance, aircraft and other arms of importance, reports the Mainichi.

Their efforts in this respect have been embodied in the opening of new courses or expansion of the existing courses intended for the purpose in view as follows:

School and course	Number of new students to be trained
The Higher Technical School of Kiryu—Arms and ordnance production (new)	40
The Higher Technical School of Yokohama—Mechanical engineering (new)	40
Applied chemistry (new)	40
The Higher Technical School of Hiroshima—Electric engineering (new)	40
The Meiji College (Fukuoka)—Gun powder manufacturing (new)	40
The Higher Technical School of Tokyo—Metallic and mechanical engineering (formerly called metallurgy course)	30
The Higher Technical School of Hamamatsu—Fuel chemistry course (new)	40
The Mining College of Akita—Oil drilling course (expansion)	40

Seppuku Act Saved Inventor, Invention

(Continued From Page 4)

prietor bade them bring the money."

"What! Interest-free?"

"It is at your service, sir."

"Pray desist from harakiri!" Kyubei appealed, still clinging to Magane's arm.

"I accept your kind offer," said Magane, putting the dagger back into its sheath and putting on his clothes.

Every one around him was relieved.

A storm of emotion arose in Magane's mind. Tears were welling in his eyes—tears of joy.

Kyubei, who had been drooping, was impressed beyond words. For the first time in his life he saw the strength —conviction that feared not death for a cause.

The next moment 30,000 ryo of coins were piled up high before Magane.

All this happened in the fifth year of Horeki (1755).

And it only remains to be said that in the following year Magane was promoted to director in succession to Sazaemon Annaka who was relieved of his post.

Living Buddha Visits Peking

C.P.S.

PEKING, January 30.—The eighth Living Buddha of Mongolia arrived in Peking recently accompanied by a suite of 10. The Living Buddha made a round of calls on Chinese and Japanese authorities in the former capital.

Bill Clearings

February 2
(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	497,515	237,754
Balance	82,307	35,997

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.50	—0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	84.10	—0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.50	—0.70
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	[illegible]	Same

MINING FIRM IN SHANTUNG TRANSFERRED TO N. C. IRON

Marks Definite Step Toward Rationalization of Iron Industry in N. China

Marking another definite step toward the rationalization of the iron industry in North China, the Shihchingshan Mining Company in Shantung Province, which had been under miliary management, was transferred to the North China Iron Manufacturing Company Monday.

The Shihchingshan Mining Company, which was capitalized at ¥12,220,000, was established on November 29 on a joint financing basis by the North China Development Company and the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company and has played an important role in restoring the iron industry in North China since the outbreak of the China Affair.

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No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

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China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tainan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein Rangoon, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong
Java
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Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI. GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5358, 5859, 7003.
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Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00
Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943

The Concessions and China

Japan and China are now equal partners in this War of Greater East Asia—and together with gallant Thailand, whose early declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain a little more than a year ago accounted in no small measure for the early decisive victories. The nations of East Asia are bound as one in the unswerving crusade to rid this hemisphere of Anglo-American exploitation.

Immediately on the heels of the declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain by the National Government of China, Nippon announced the abolishment of exclusive concessions and international settlements and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality. Thus, China's active participation in the War of Greater East Asia, was the signal for the restoration of full and equal rights to China as a sovereign state after years of Western domination.

The history of exclusive concessions and international settlements in China's major cities has been a unique one. The early Anglo-American traders, seizing upon a China, prostrate as a consequence of the Opium War, contrived to enslave the helpless Chinese. It was the Americans in Shanghai, who, first thought of extraterritoriality. Despite the ability of Chinese law and officials to cope with the Americans who swarmed into the China ports, the Yankee traders from the bleak New England coast "impressed" upon the Chinese the necessity for the Americans to be tried by the Consul or in courts under United States law. The British followed, likewise asking for similar privileges.

As trade with China boomed, ships plied the numerous coastal ports and Anglo-American business flourished, the scope of extraterritoriality enlarged, so that on the eve of the War of Greater East Asia, foreign concessions and extraterritoriality proved the stumbling block to a united China. In fact, the International Settlement in Shanghai mushroomed to such proportions in the "boom days" immediately following World War I that it was a veritable Western metropolis on the banks of the Yangtzepoo.

With the gradual awakening of China's national consciousness, first through the efforts of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his followers—such as President Wang Ching-wei—the realization that these international settlements and exclusive concessions not only infringed upon China's national sovereignty but hampered China's economical welfare as well, brought the first rising tide to rid the country of the Anglo-American interlopers. Despite all Chinese efforts to bring about the rescinding of these concessions and extraterritoriality, the Western powers, refused, knowing the priceless value of an international settlement in the midst of strategic Chinese cities, and loathe to see a strong, united China rise up to challenge their monopoly in trade.

The rise of Japan as a world power and her mission to rid East Asia of insidious Anglo-American domination is today finding a willing comrade in China, who long had been desirous of similar aspirations. Thanks to Japan's intercession, China succeeded in recovering nine foreign exclusive concessions up until the outbreak of the Pacific War. With the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese occupied Shanghai's International settlement, and with British concessions in Tientsin and Canton, earlier controlled by the Japanese, the last of the foreign exclusive concessions had been abolished. Administrative rights of the Concessions in Tientsin and Canton were early transferred to the Nanking Government and they are now under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China as special administrative zones.

Last October the United States and Great Britain, sought last-minute appeasement of Chungking by announcing that they had decided to abolish extraterritoriality but in truth this was but a theatrical gesture—for all of the foreign concessions and international settlements were either under the direct supervision of the Japanese or under the Nanking administration. How empty these Anglo-American promises were can be seen by the fact that Anglo-American interests in Chungking today enjoy special privileges, right in the heart of the war-torn Chiang Kai-shek headquarters.

All through the long history of Anglo-American influence in China, theirs has been the attitude that a bully might bestow upon an earnest youngster. Never have the Americans and the British gotten over the idea of "quasi-colonies" on the Continent of Asia. They feared and obstructed the rise of a strong, sovereign China just as they sought to bridle the undeniable rights of the Japanese in all spheres of endeavor.

Now that the die has been cast, for Japan has refused to be bullied by Anglo-American imperialists and China has determined to be with Japan in "life and in death," the whole of East Asia is united in the crusade to rid this sphere of selfish Anglo-American interests. The recent return to the Nanking Government of the Concessions and the abrogation of extraterritorial rights by Japan has served to inform the world that Japan respects and honors new China, as a full and equal partner in the War of Greater East Asia.

What a sorry contrast to the attitude which London and Washington take toward Chiang Kai-shek and his hapless, outlawed regime at Chungking? Anti-Axis leaders forever speak of a post-war world including the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, but overlook such vassals as India and the "poor relations" in Chungking, save under protest. There is a world of difference in the Anglo-American contempt for the Asiatic and the genuine equality with which the Japanese and Chinese regard each other.

As with India and Australia, Chungking territory is utilized by the Anglo-Americans and plundered so that their interests at home can be protected. The empty mouthings of the war policy of the anti-Axis forces serve to enlighten the world as to the true nature of their Imperialistic egotism. Shallow promises are but idle salve for the ruffled feelings of Chiang Kai-shek who must now fully realize the impossibility of "a free China" under the continued domination of the Anglo-American powers.

Japan has amply shown the world the sincerity of her cause, not by words alone but by immediate action. Japan and China, together with Thailand, are now united in the crusade of a Greater East Asia, determined to fight until final victory is won—and to share in the prosperity of a post-war world, free from Anglo-American domination.

As Foreign Minister Tani so aptly put it in his recent address before the Diet, cooperation between Japan and China is the grand path ordained by Nature. The reason why these two countries could not pursue that path hand-in-hand before was that they were obstructed for many years by the United States and Britain, who had deeply encroached upon China, thus constituting the root cause of the disturbance. When Japan was forced to take up arms against these two nations, it brought about a complete change in the old order of things in East Asia, and China's recent entry into the war has removed the last vestige of Anglo-American influence in China—an influence which will never be permitted to regain a foothold in Asia.

On this point Foreign Minister Tani has made our position clear. He said: "The National Government having been resuscitated, Japan and China—with one mind and one body—are marching forward together to prosecute the war against their common enemies to its successful conclusion. Thus the independence and prosperity of the Republic of China are in complete conformity with the prosperity and welfare not only of Japan but also of all Greater East Asia."

A Year Ago Today

Feb. 3, 1942

From Our Own Files

Imperial Army and Navy Units landed at Amboina on the island of Amboina to the southwest of Ceram on the Banda Sea at dawn on January 31, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

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An Imperial Army Unit operating in the Burma sector completed the occupation of Moulmein on the Gulf of Martaban on the evening of January 31, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Three enemy transports were sunk by the Imperial Navy Air Force operating over the Singapore sector on January 30, it was stated in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

The Japanese repulsed a squadron of enemy warships that came attacking the Marshall Islands at dawn on February 1, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday.

* * *

In a communique issued yesterday, the Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese Army aircraft, mass-raiding Singapore on January 31, shot down 13 enemy fighters in a duel over Singapore Island.

GERMAN AND BRITISH SEA FORCES ENGAGED IN THREE MAIN BATTLES

First World War Was Highlighted by Naval Engagements Off Coronel, Falklands and Jutland

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Gendai)

Part II

The Battle off Coronel took place off the port of Coronel, Chile, on November 1, 1914, between the German squadron (under Vice-Admiral Graf von Spee), which had fled from the South Sea waters, and the British squadron (under Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock), which had come out from the Atlantic in search of the enemy.

Britain had concentrated her squadron at Falkland to prevent the escape of the German squadron into the Atlantic, and Rear-Admiral Cradock first sent out two of his ships northward along the Pacific coast in search of the enemy. On October 22, he himself left Falkland in command of his squadron and joined the two ships referred to in the Pacific.

The old-fashioned battleship Canopus, set out sometime afterwards, her departure having been delayed by repair and coaling work.

Concluding that the German squadron was somewhere in the vicinity, Rear-Admiral Cradock hurriedly left the temporary anchorage in command of the Good Hope, the flagship, the Monmouth and the Otranto, with the object of destroying the enemy ship Leipzig.

In the meantime, a powerful German squadron of five ships (two armored cruisers and two light cruisers) was organized at Easter Island and it was sailing eastward, when it received the information that the British warship Glasgow entered the port of Coronel. Determined to destroy this British ship, the German squadron steered southward. Either side was thus after an enemy ship which it believed was detached from the main force. While both squadrons were thus engaged, they unexpectedly came in contact with each other.

At 4:20 p.m., the British warship Glasgow observed smoke above the horizon and soon afterwards she saw three enemy warships heave into sight. At this time, the British warship Canopus was sailing alone at a point about 300 miles southward.

Attack Begins

The Glasgow was also discovered by the German squadron, which immediatly started preparations for attack. At 6 p.m., both squadrons got so near each other that the ensigns of each were visible to the other. The British squadron, desirous of utilizing the lingering light of the setting sun behind it as much as possible, was eager to open fire quickly, because once the sun set, the British squadron had to fight at an disadvantage.

The German squadron, on the other hand, took care not to come within the range of the enemy fire, and unfortunately for the British side, the sun set before a single gun could be fired.

The German squadron saw its chance and got close to the British squadron at great speed, opening fire at 7 p.m. at a distance of 2,000 yards. The Dresden had just joined the German squadron to make the disparity in strength greater in favor of the German side. After an hour's fighting, the German squadron won. The British flagship Good Hope went down, enveloped in flames, while the Monmouth left the line of battle and the Glasgow too was obliged to flee northwards.

In the running fight that ensued, the Monmouth which had been rendered unseaworthy, was sunk, though the Glasgow and the Otranto managed to make good their escape under cover of darkness.

The Battle off Falkland

Britain, who suffered a miserable defeat in the Battle off Coronel Island, reinforced the defeated squadron with two battle-cruisers, and these two ships from the home waters joined the remnants of the defeated British squadron in the sea off Brazil. The reinforced squadron left for Falkland, their base of operation, arriving there on December 7. While they were engaged in refueling operations, they discovered two enemy ships the following morning.

This sudden apparition of enemy ships perplexed the British squadron. Anyhow, the British Commander-in-Chief immediately ordered two light cruisers to set out, but they could not depart until 11 a.m. The two battle-cruisers were still engaged in coaling operations.

At 8:30 a.m. the order was issued to the entire naval units to clear for action. Meantime, the German squadron had steadily been closing in upon them. The cruisers Carnarvon and Kent, which had completed preparations for action, were the first to leave the port, and the Canopus, which had been at the entrance of the bay, opened fire. At 10 a.m all the British ships (two battle-cruisers and four cruisers) had left the port for action.

The weather which had been very bad for the past few days cleared up quite miraculously and the sea was calm. The German squadron (two armored cruisers and three light cruisers) which was in flight was seen on the southeastern horizon. The British squadron lost no time in giving hot chase to the German squadron.

At 1 p.m., the German squadron was overtaken. The German commander saw no chance of victory, and, resolved to save three ships at the sacrifice of the two bigger ships, he ordered the three light cruisers to flee southward at increased speed and the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau to stay to fight the British squadron. The British Commander on the other hand, caused two capital ships to engage the two German converted cruisers, while making the other three ships engage the German light cruisers.

At about 3:30 p.m., the Scharnhorst, the German flagship, was enveloped in flames and the Gneisenau was also in a similar plight. They nevertheless kept up their resistance to the last. In this battle, the Dresden alone succeeded in making good her escape, the other four ships having been sunk.

The Battle Off Jutland

The Battle off Jutland took place for two days from May 31, 1916, between the main naval forces of Britain and Germany, and it was the biggest and the most important sea battle in the first World War. It was unprecedented both in scale and in the number of ships taking part.

From the beginning of 1916, the land operations in the Verdun sector were deadlocked, and the Germans and their allied forces were not faring well. Nor was there any marked naval activity except for the continued submarine attacks on commerce.

Just at such a juncture, Admiral Reinhard Scheer, who was the foremost advocate of a policy of vigorous offensive against Britain, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the German fleet. On May 30, the British squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir D. Beatty, which had left the naval port of Rosyth, was steaming eastward to join the main fleet. On the other hand, the German scouting squadron under Vice-Admiral Hipper, which had been going northward, after leaving its base, was at a point about thirty miles east of the British squadron under Vice-Admiral Beatty on May 31 at dawn, and at 2 p.m. the Elbing, which was in the left wing of the vanguard of the British squadron, spied a steamer to the west at 2 p.m., and sent a destroyer, which was accompanying her, to ascertain its nationality. The Galatea, which was in the eastern wing of the British squadron, also observed smoke on the horizon, but continued to steam eastward for some time longer. Thus, both the German destroyer and the British cruiser noticed each other, and reported to their respective commanders. The Battle off Jutland soon ensued.

Vice-Admiral Beatty, who received the news of the discovery of the enemy, ordered his squadron to take the south-south-easterly course at full speed, while, on the other hand, Vice-Admiral Hipper also advanced his squadron on the British squadron, so that the vanguard units of both sides gradually found themselves in confrontation.

At 3:45 p.m., cruiser flotillas on both sides opened fire almost simultaneously. The speed of combatant ships was about 25 miles, and the distance was something like 16,000 meters. The battle developed favorably for the German side.

A little past 4 p.m., the British warship Indefatigable was subjected to salvos from German ships and after two explosions in her gunpowder magazine, the ship went down.

Later, both sides ceased firing temporarily, but the fighting was resumed when the British squadron was reinforced. At 4:30, the British warship Queen Mary was hit in her gunpowder magazine, and was sunk immediately.

About this time, the destroyer flotillas on both sides were very active. They discharged torpedoes at the principal enemy ships, but neither side scored any noteworthy results.

Pretty soon, at a long distance in the southeastern direction, the main body of the German squadron was observed sailing northward, Hereupon, the British squadron changed its course with a view to enticing the enemy squadron toward the main body of the British fleet lying northward.

At 5 p.m., the squadron under Vice-Admiral Hipper veered round also and gave the British squadron hot pursuit. On the way, however, it was attacked by a British destroyer flotilla and the battle-cruiser Seydlitz sustained heavy damage.

In the meantime, the British squadron of battleships was subjected to a violent cross-fire and suffered heavy damage. By developing high speed, however, it escaped the worst fate and caught up with the squadron under Vice-Admiral Beatty. The initial stage of the Battle was thus over.

Decisive Battle Opens

At 5.30 p.m., the British squadron of battleships under the command of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe was at a point 23 miles north of the Beatty squadron, and it consisted of 24 battleships, three battle-cruisers, eight cruisers, eleven light cruisers and 50 destroyers. If to this were added the units composing the Beatty squadron, the total strength comprised 28 battleships, seven battle-cruisers, 31 cruisers and over 70 destroyers. It was far superior in strength to the German squadron which consisted of 22 battleships, five battle-cruisers, 11 cruisers and over 70 destroyers.

At 4.45 p.m., Admiral Jellicoe, who was apprised of the discovery of the German main squadron, wired to the British Admiralty of the imminence of a decisive battle. At the same time, his squadron sailed southeast at higher speed. The two squadrons—one under Admiral Jellicoe and the other under Admiral Beatty—strove to act together by keeping each other informed of their location.

At 5.33 p.m., the Beatty's squadron succeeded completely in enticing the entire German fleet in the direction of the British main squadron.

The British fleet now had within its grasp the unique opportunity for which it had been waiting during the past two years of blockade operations full of hardships—the opportunity of destroying the German fleet by enticing it into the high seas.

At 5:15, Admiral Jellicoe ordered a leftward deployment to his entire fleet. Now, over 30 battleships and numberless auxiliary craft formed themselves into a long line extending over 10 miles, and got ready to fight the German squadron.

On the other hand, the German squadron of over 100 ships under the command of Vice-Admiral Scheer, which had been sailing northward in pursuit of Beatty's squadron, was surprised to detect in a fog the entire British fleet in battle array as though determined to block its progress.

Invincible Sunk

Vice-Admiral Scheer changed the course eastward in order to avoid a head-on collision with the British fleet and then again altered the course to the south, when fighting occurred at a short distance. The British battle-cruiser Invincible was so terribly fired upon that a violent explosion occurred on board, and she went down, broken in two.

In this battle, the British side had already lost three battle-cruisers, and the German side also suffered heavy damage, though none of its bigger ships was lost. Up to this time, the engagement had developed favorably for the German fleet, on the whole.

However, the German fleet was so outnumbered by the British fleet that it could not be expected to keep up a good fight much longer against its formidable adversary. Vice-Admiral Scheer attempted to avoid further fighting and caused a destroyer flotilla to attack the British squadron, to gain time to escape. At 6:35, his squadron changed course under cover of a dense smoke screen.

It was still foggy on the sea and the sun was about to set.

Admiral Jellicoe made a strict search for the enemy but the German squadron was nowhere to be seen. Night fell in the meantime and he set the course southward at 9 p.m., being obliged to defer a decisive battle to the following day.

Later, however, there was a collision between patrol units on both sides, and the German main squadron was detected by a British destroyer flotilla, the German battleship Pommern falling a victim.

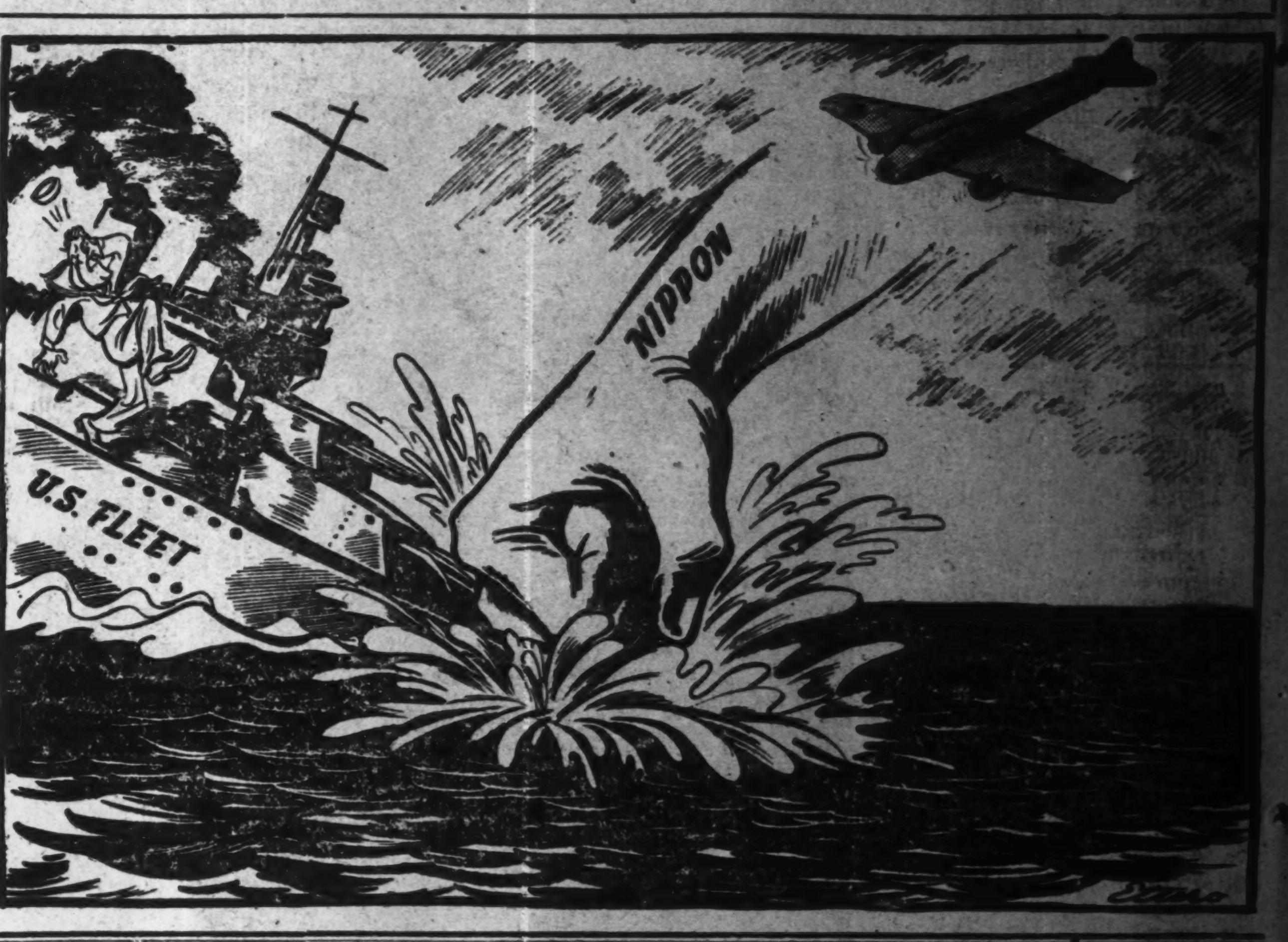
The German squadron effected its escape, fleeing eastward. The biggest sea battle on record thus came to an end.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

There are different kinds of curiosity; one of interest, which causes us to learn that which would be useful to us; and the other of pride, which springs from a desire to know that of which others are ignorant.—Rochefoucauld.

Smashed Again Off Rennell Island



MEANING OF WORD DEMOCRACY TWISTED TO SERVE U.S. ENDS

America's Aim Is Merely Protection of Countries Which Conveniently Serve Anglo-American Interests

By Dr. KIYOSUE INUI
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

The United States seems to have many objectives in war, and it is not safe for one to make a sweeping statement in this respect. To all the nations involved in the present war, the first and foremost consideration is to gain victory. In the United States, it is generally admitted that its war with the Axis Powers will have been won when it has succeeded in fully protecting democracy. From this consideration, it may not be wide off the mark to say that her prime object in the war against the Axis Powers is the protection of democracy.

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of historiology at Harvard University, once made the remark that there are almost as many definitions of the Monroe Doctrine as there are people in the United States. The same is true of the definition of American democracy. However, according to the generally accepted interpretation of democracy, it is characterized by four essential elements including liberty, equality, consent and unity of the people. But the American democracy with these features again differs in its significance according to the way the word is used.

When the word "democracy" is used as a noun it may mean a thought, principle or system characterized by the four essential elements mentioned. From the social point of view, it is a mode of living or attitude permeated with the four elements and, politically speaking, it signifies the nation guided by the four thoughts or principles. But when it is used in the plural form, it usually signifies a group of democratic nations.

On the occasion of the first World War, Woodrow Wilson reiterated the phrase "protection of democracy," but in this case, the idealistic American President usually emphasized the word "democracy" in a sense of American ideal or principle. To President Roosevelt, the word is employed to signify democratic nations. When he said that democracy must be protected, he meant a group of democratic nations such as Britain, Poland, France, and so forth. The trouble with him is that he applies the term in an indiscriminate sense to any nation as long as it is, to all outward appearance, a democratic nation and is willing to serve the American and British purposes. The maintenance of the status quo the principles of the League of Nations, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Anti-War pact is nothing more than a protection of a group of nations which conveniently serve Britain and the United States, irrespective of whether or not these nations are really animated with the democratic thought and ideal.

But the American people, who have been blinded by this magic word, democracy, were ignorant of what Roosevelt meant by it and did not care to know about it.

Anglo-American Democracy

The Americans and British, particularly the former, have been in the habit of stressing the principle of liberty and independence. It must be remembered that there is no such thing as absolute liberty. Liberty must be natural and recognize justice. But the United States, has contracted a habit of insisting on its rights disregarding its obligation. It has been quite egoistic in its advocacy of liberty disregarding the rights of others. Such an egoistic liberty is inclined to become oppressive when practiced by an administrator, exploitative when practiced by a capitalist.

The United States and Britain have abused the principles of liberty and created vast gaps among the people who ought to be equal. With the backing of their countries, the Americans and British have disregarded the obligations which would arise in the exercise of liberty. This has always been the case, particularly in their dealings with East Asia. The American habit of insisting on unilateral right has become so deep seated that it resulted in the demand for the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere and the Open Door Policy in the Eastern Hemisphere. This is a glaring manifestation of the contradictory character of American liberty. It is this liberty that has created the gap between the rich and poor, monopolistic enterprises, colonies and so forth. Liberty is all very well, but the Anglo-Saxon race must realize the necessity of maintaining equilibrium in their demand, recognizing the fact that there are persons and nations who have the same right.

The Americans and the British who insist on democracy are fond of prattling about justice and humanity. According to James T. Shotwell of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, justice is the underlying principle of peace. He maintains that justice will not be had if one of the two parties insists on his demands and is determined to have his own way and that justice is decided by the judgment of a cooperative society. There is something to be said about this view, but for the sake of convenience we may take it for granted as being correct and call the Anglo-American attention to the nature of the judgment of this cooperative society. In this connection, we may examine the way 2,100,000,000 people of the world were treated by a cooperative society known as the League of Nations. In the Orient with a population of 1,000,000,000 only Japan, China, Thailand and India had a voice in the league conference. What was more, India's vote was not independently made, that of China was controlled by Anglo-American pressure while that of Thailand had to take British and French policies into consideration. The rest of the world with a population less than that of the Orient was represented by 50 votes. One million people in the South Sea regions were not rated as human beings and the nations of Anglo-Saxon blood refused to recognize even the minimum of obligation regarding the rights of these people to have a voice at the League of Nations and other matters.

What is meant by justice? Does it mean one vote for one person, one vote for one nation or else four votes for 1,100,000,000 as against 50 votes for 10,000,000? We do not say that the Anglo-Saxon race is ignorant of the history of the world, but if the member nations of the league are to submit to the verdict of the League of Nations, the selection of speakers who will voice their judgments, their standard of judgment and their object must be at least more properly balanced and realistic from the objective viewpoint.

Meaning of Equality

The Anglo-Saxons insist on equality, but after all the word "equal" is an adjective. It is true that the word "equality" may be used in a sense that the people may line up at the starting point for the life's career, but there are differences in the physical and mental condition of the people. They may work out their destiny according to their ability and accomplish their respective mis-

(Continued on Page 5)